

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON

NEWS



No. 37.—VOL. II.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1843.

REPRINT.

[SIXPENCE.

## A FEW WORDS ABOUT OUR LAST NUMBER.

There are several kinds of egotism. We rejoice in one—it is the egotism which derives its nutriment from the general approval of society—that best pleasure of vanity which springs out of the bosom of a flattery that is not unjust. We find ourselves lauded for "duty"—for the pleasant duty of doing good—for the endeavour to banish acrimony and injustice from the columns of a newspaper, and to substitute in their stead a cordial spirit of cheerful Christian feeling, of sound unprejudiced opinion, of pure human philosophy, deriving its moral from the every-day action of the great drama of life. We cannot feel any other sentiment than that of joy at being told, on all hands, that we have succeeded in our aim—that so far as we have gone we have achieved the triumph of virtue and impartiality. It is a proud reflection for us, that in this upright course we have ploughed our way through the grand difficulty of envy, and put down even the jealousies which so ordinarily attend an unexampled success. We have drawn forth contemporary testimonials in our favour, which, coming from the authoritative and influential morning journals of the day, demand an equivalent of respect in acknowledgment, and strongly exhibit the conviction entertained by the chief arbiters of public taste, that we have opened a new path to civilization, improvement, and knowledge; in a word, that we are making pictures here, and spreading a cloth for the fair feast of wisdom, by making illustration, as it were, the careful housekeeper of the pen! We are old birds. We have long haunted the fields and hedge-rows of literature, and lain our feathers amid the stubble of the press; but we are not (nor do we believe are any of our most prosperous editorial brethren) old enough to remember a precedent for so remarkable an exception to the rule of press silence about contemporaries as has been made in the behalf of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Weekly newspapers have been before quoted according to their intelligence by the daily press, but when were they criticised? When had they ever bestowed upon them the dignity of special selection and review? Our journal in this respect is proudly singular. Already the *Times*, the first journal in the empire, and carefully chary of its patronage, has noticed us twice in terms of strong encouragement. The *Herald*, a paper which has done as much to uphold family morality and the finer principles of Christian humanity as any other daily organ of the age, has seized upon the tone in which our journal has been conducted, as indicative of a better order of newspaper literature for the uninstructed than has ever hitherto appeared. The *Post*, the organ of aristocracy and fashion, has signalized us as the fit, elegant, and refined companion of the drawing-room. And the *Advertiser*, the accredited agent of a large, respectable, and populous class of the community, has recommended us to the busy, bustling, trading, travelling world, as a sort of hotel and tavern domiciliary mirror of the news and spirit of the times. Our Colosseum Print, or rather our duplex engraving of London in 1842, has reinvoked the kindness of our contemporaries, and gratitude demands that we should at once record the opinions expressed upon the appearance of that publication.

(From the *TIMES*, of Tuesday, Jan. 10.)

LONDON IN 1842.—A splendid print under this title has been published by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, representing a bird's-eye view of the great metropolis from the summit of the Duke of York's Column. The pictorial effect is really very fine; the perspective is well managed; the accuracy with which individual objects of interest are represented is as admirable as the beauty and the boldness of the general picture; while the nicety of execution, along with the softened blending of lights and shades, reflects high honour on the artist, and shows the extent to which wood-engraving has been perfected in this country. There could not be a more appropriate and acceptable present (in so portable a form) for country friends; and we can imagine the interest with which the "young ones," to whom London is "but as a dream," would gaze upon this fine picture of its glories.

(From the *MORNING POST*, of Thursday, Jan. 12.)

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The proprietors of this ably-conducted paper have just presented to their subscribers a *tableau monstre* view of the west end of London and the parts adjacent, which, for neatness of finish and execution, surpasses anything of the kind that we ever inspected. It is said that M. Claudet, with his apparatus, perched himself, like Asmodeus, upon the top of the Duke of York's column a, for the purpose of taking the view. Whoever be the artist, he has given an exact representation of London as it is at the present moment, and all the steeples, including the scaffolding round the Nelson monument, are handed down to posterity with wonderful precision; and in addition to the usual mass of valuable information and beautiful illustrations which adorn this journal, a copious index is appended, which will render the volume, when bound up, invaluable as a book of reference for the events of the past year. The first volume is now published entire, and we most cordially congratulate the proprietors on the unprecedented success with which their endeavours to improve the public taste and morality have been attended. The extraordinary increase in their circulation must also necessarily tend to depreciate that of the infamous trashy prints which have long been a disgrace to the weekly press of this country, and which we hope to see superseded by the healthful influence of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

(From the *MORNING HERALD*, of Wednesday, Jan. 11.)

It is with much satisfaction that we have observed the rapid progress which has been made in general estimation within the last few months by a publication of an entirely novel and decidedly meritorious character. This publication is the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a weekly newspaper, which not only bids fair altogether to supersede many of its less worthy rivals, but has already made considerable progress towards effecting that desirable object. The weekly prints to which we allude have long enjoyed a factitious reputation, founded ostensibly upon their assuming to address themselves more particularly to the wants and

wishes of the people at large, but, in reality, working for the abasement of all moral feeling, subverting all religious principle, and widely extending opinions of the most disloyal and pernicious character. These publications had unhappily absorbed a large number of that class of readers who have only the opportunity of seeing a newspaper once a week, and to their evil influence may be attributed much of the discontent which has from time to time manifested itself among the working people.

The scope and tendency of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are entirely the reverse of that which we have condemned; its purpose is to improve at the same time both the mind and the taste of the people; to elevate the moral tone of the weekly newspaper readers, and combine amusement with instruction. This end has been fully attained by the judicious management of those who conduct the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;—it presents at once an epitome of all the intelligence which the labours of the daily press have accumulated, and adds to that information original articles of abiding merit, connected with the most important or interesting topics of the day,—the whole illustrated in the fullest and most satisfactory manner by the ablest artists. The first volume of this work now lies before us, richly embellished with the most attractive engravings, and replete with the most compendious information. Its cheapness would excite our wonder at the possibility of giving so much for so small a sum (the price being only six-pence), were we not assured, from good authority, that its circulation already nearly equals that of the most prominent amongst the Sunday papers. This is a natural result; for the attraction being as much for the eye as for the understanding, the weekly purchaser will inevitably be led towards that which gives him pleasure to look at as well as to read. It is not to be inferred that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has created a new class of readers,—such a result is only the work of much time; but it has done even better, it has drawn within its vortex numbers of those who formerly read the only publications accessible to them, which added nothing to their information but a knowledge of vice or infidelity. At the same time we are gratified to learn that the list of subscribers comprehends a large number of the well-informed and highly-educated.

The most recent achievement of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is the publication, in one enormous sheet, of a superb view of the Metropolis, taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, combined to form two pictures—one a north and the other a south view of London, the point from whence they are taken being the summit of the Duke of York's column. These views are admirably executed; every object of interest is well brought out, and the most conspicuous features of the great city are at once discovered. To publish a plate like this was a great undertaking, but it has been as successfully accomplished as it was boldly conceived.

To ensure the complete success of the LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS, it has only to continue steadily in the career which it has so well begun.

(From the *MORNING ADVERTISER*.)

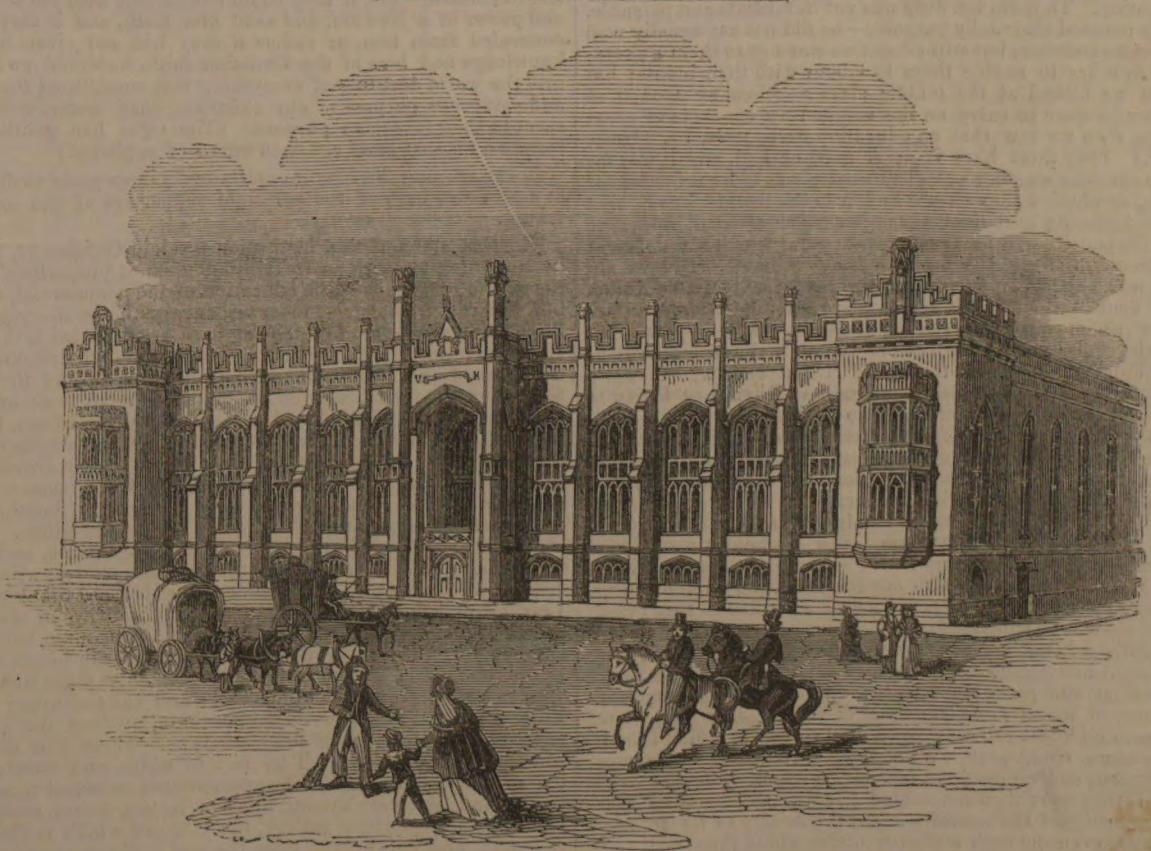
LONDON IN 1842.—This is the title of a magnificent plate which has been presented by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to their subscribers on the occasion of the New Year. It is certainly the most extraordinary example of pictorial illustration which has ever yet been offered by a newspaper, and giving convincing proof of the capabilities of the Daguerreotype process, applied on a large scale, and through the medium of a wood engraving. The extent of the prospect, comprising the whole length and width of the imperial City, from two points of view, the breadth of the masses into which the artist throws his subject, the richness of the groups, the skilful contrasts of light and shade, all combine to make this the most eligible "Picture of London" which has ever been produced. It is, in short, the sole means by which foreigners and country readers can form to themselves any idea of the grandeur of the British Metropolis,

which, we may be pardoned for reminding our readers at this holiday season, is known to be paved with gold. The present number of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS is accompanied by a supplement of equal size. Both are replete with interesting letter-press, illustrated by wood-cuts of various excellence, and such as must present a rich banquet to the lovers of pictorial art, the taste for which we rejoice to remark daily acquires greater strength and extension throughout the country.

Such are the opinions expressed by the daily journals with reference to the last number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. We have now a few words to say about it ourselves.

It is probable that few scenes of domestic excitement ever exceeded that of its publication. The numerous officials in our establishment—exceeding in number those of any other in the metropolis in the publication department—became exhausted and powerless with the excess of business; and, for a brief moment, the office was necessarily closed. When reopened, the multitude of newsmen rushed in, and then every temptation was held out to us to break faith with our subscribers. The men stood over the railings of our spacious folding-office with clusters of notes, and such exclamations as "Who'll let me pay for a fifty quires?"—"A hundred quires here, and the money!"—"Let me leave the cash, and get the prints on Monday!"—"You won't refuse to sell, will you?"—"Money's scarce, you'd better take it," &c., greeted our worn-out publishers on all sides; but we beg earnestly to impress upon our subscribers that we did refuse—that we took not one shilling, and delivered not one copy of the print beyond the ticket-number which we had previously arranged with the newsmen that we would bind ourselves to supply. We could have sold two hundred thousand papers, and we refused to let the prints that accompanied them exceed our subscriptions. Still, we have had complaints; and these we beg at once, in the fullest independence of spirit, to retort upon the newsmen. They were bound to give to every subscriber his print, and to no others; they had them, and if they otherwise disposed of them, they cheated their customers and they cheated us. This we wish to be emphatically understood.

The result of the entire publication has been, however, a great triumph to the newspaper: we have at least a thousand letters of thanks and congratulation—we have entered a new year with spirit and enterprise—we have won the best approbation of the most powerful organs of public opinion—and, what makes as pleasing and satisfactory a reflection as any we have indulged in, we have anxiously, honestly, and conscientiously kept our word.



VIEW OF THE COLLEGiate INSTITUTION.

## OPENING OF THE LIVERPOOL COLLEGiate INSTITUTION.

The Liverpool Collegiate Institution was opened last week in a manner worthy of the occasion, and under circumstances

which cannot fail to impart the highest gratification to all in this country who value the blessing of sound Scriptural education, combined with useful learning. The building, which is situated in Shaw-street, is of immense extent.

The foundation-stone was laid about two years since by Lord Stanley; and for beauty of form and elegance of design the structure reflects the highest credit on all who have taken part in its erection. The fact is, moreover, worthy of record, that the munificent sum of £24,000 was liberally subscribed towards the erection by the inhabitants from their private sources; and that although £4000 were granted by the late Radical corporation towards the founding of the Mechanics' Institution, the Collegiate Institution has been brought to its completion without any public grant whatever.

The course of religious education which will be pursued in this admirable institution may be briefly comprised in this, that the exercises of the schools will be commenced and terminated with prayer, at which the attendance of every pupil will be required, and that the reading of expositions of the holy Scriptures will form a portion of the daily business of the schools.

The spacious lecture-hall of the institution was densely crowded.

On the platform were seated large numbers of the clergy and gentry of the town. About half-past one o'clock the Mayor entered, accompanied by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, the Rev. the Rectors of the parish, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Sir Howard Douglas, M.P., Mr. J. W. Patten, M.P., and many other of the distinguished among the clergy and laity.

It was intended that the inaugural address should be delivered by Lord Stanley, the patron of the institution; but, in consequence of his lordship having been obliged to attend upon her Majesty at Windsor, that duty devolved upon the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, who discharged it in such a manner as to command the unqualified approbation of all present.

The proceedings of the day were commenced by the performance of several pieces of sacred music, and the offering up of an appropriate prayer by the junior Rector.

The Rev. Mr. Brookes then delivered a brief introductory address.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone then rose, and was received with unbounded applause. When silence had in some degree been restored, he proceeded to say, that at the opening of an institution intended mainly for the benefit of the middle classes of society, he, who was himself sprung from that middle class—he, who with his family, still claimed to belong to that middle class—felt that he might be expected and presumed to entertain some sympathy with the principal object of this benificent institution; that he might desire to open and to smooth the way for those who might be inclined to enter in the path of honourable advancement, and that upon this account, if not upon personal qualifications, he might with sincerity and earnestness address them on the question which had assembled them together. (Hear.) He thanked God they were here removed from the arena of party discussion; but it was admitted on all hands that we had arrived at a state in the progress of society in which we must give a broad basis to public institutions, in which we must feel interest in them, and in which we must challenge for them the approbation and support of the mass of the intelligent community. But how were these institutions supported? The church did not stand upon the footing of superstition—the monarchy and the peerage were not supported by violence. True it was, indeed, that prescription had a weight and value in civil affairs—true it was that Englishmen were distinguished among the nations of the earth, not only by an indomitable energy, but likewise by a dislike of unnecessary change, and a reverence for the traditions of their forefathers. All these things had hitherto been proved, and he trusted we had not yet arrived at the period when that could be denied to exist; but it was also true that the constitution of this country called upon the people for their free and intelligent support. (Hear.) We must know how important it was, by the communication of knowledge and the formation of right habits of mind, to secure a warm attachment—an intelligent assent on the part of the population—to the institutions which we loved and which we revered; and it was, therefore, acting on those convictions, that, so far from desiring to see education restricted in the country, he trusted that every year that passed over our heads might, on the contrary, witness its freer and freer diffusion on sound and true principles. (Great cheers.) He begged to be allowed to say that, considering this institution as intended for the benefit of the middle classes of society, he could not help feeling, as the audience had, indeed, already been told, that those who had conceived the idea of such a design had applied themselves to the supply of a deficiency which was great and glaring among the people of Liverpool. There was this difference between the members of the middle and the members of the lower class. The members of the lower class in many instances exhibited a comparative indifference concerning the reception of education. To them the duty was not immediate and palpable. They pursued their daily purposes—he did not say equally well without education, but still education was not to them a necessary in order to enable them to labour with their hands; but when we looked at the middle classes—when we looked at those who were to carry on the commercial concerns of great towns, then we saw that an education there must be. (Hear, hear.) They must have it either good or bad, and it was for us to consider whether a good education was to be provided for them, or whether they should be left to the temptations of that more flattering system of education which seemed, indeed, to provide equally well for their purposes, but which was deficient in the essential requisites of the truly valuable. Did we not live in an age when everything was made subject to question and doubt—when men's minds were stimulated into an activity which was salutary, no doubt, in many respects, but which required the guide both of sound Scriptural principles and enlarged habits of thought? (Great cheers.) It was a critical period in the history of nations when men began to question themselves with respect to things about them—when doubts were suggested before the means of solving those doubts were at hand—when there was a great disposition to question the merits of this and that institution, and when there was not the same power to examine the merits on which such institutions might depend. This was eminently an age of criticism, and, in that sense, of scepticism. Did we hold it desirable to check that spirit of enquiry? No such thing. It was a certain state which belonged to our condition and circumstances, it came upon us as a dispensation of Providence that everything should be subjected to discussion. Let that discussion be continued, but let it be fairly and fully felt as approaches to a right understanding, not under delay or haste—not under prejudices and party feelings, but with all those aids and appliances of sound knowledge and of right habits, and, above all, with all those reliances on a higher power, which Christianity alone could give. With those advantages let us meet discussion, and we need not fear for its issue. (Cheers.) What was it they were then assembled to celebrate? Not the magnificent scale of the institution, not the beauty of its architecture, nor even the high authority under which they met. But it was the deep conviction in the mind of every one present that the existence of the institution was a living and a permanent testimony to a great indestructible principle—namely, to

the principle that education, if it was to be effectual, if it was to be valuable, if it was to deserve its name, must be a religious education—(vehement applause); and that in order to deserve the name of a religious education it must be founded, not upon those vague generalities which were supposed to be common to all men, or, at least, to all men who assumed the name of Christians, but upon the definite revelation which it had pleased God to give, and by which each man amongst them must hope to stand or fall. There were those who thought that the first object of education was to give to a man such information as should serve the purposes of his temporal advancement, as should enable him to pursue with efficiency and success the calling to which he might be about to devote himself; and if they had that view of the nature of education—if they felt that education was merely designed to put tools into the hands of a man, which tools he might employ in order to shape all the materials which earth afforded—if they held such a belief as this, the natural consequence was, that they could see the necessity of founding education on the definite basis of religion. (Hear, hear.) They said we were unhappily perplexed by religious divisions, and they were led to add, "Let us avoid all those difficulties, let us found our public education upon the communication of a description of knowledge about the utility of which there is no doubt, and let us leave religion to be dealt with by other men according to their will and pleasure." He hoped this was not an unfair view of the question. (Hear, hear.) He hoped this was not an unfair version of the view which many were led to take, and he was bound to say, under the influence, as he thought, of a most unfortunate delusion (hear, hear); but still from motives which we were bound to respect, and by no means implying an indifference on the part of such individuals to the importance and value of religion itself. The opposite principle was this:—That, although it was important to supply every man with the means of honourable pursuit of his earthly calling, yet there was something very important still—that the great purpose of education, the first and permanent purpose of education, was not so much to supply a man with tools and instruments whereby he might fashion all things to his pleasure, but it was to fashion and mould man himself; it was so to act upon and form his mind, so to develop his faculties, so to cherish the imperishable seed of life eternal, that he might be conscious of the utter ruin of his condition, that he might not bind his view to temporary and perishable objects, but that, recognizing that which was the state of his first parents before their fall, he might recognize the great truth that to recover that state was the great end of his being upon earth—that as union with God was the law of his original nature, so reunion with God was the great purpose for which he was now placed upon earth, and to which, not the Christian religion alone, but likewise the whole experience of life—all that befel him—be it his secular position—be it his social position—whatever was his—whatever was around him, constituted the great discipline devised by the Divine wisdom for the purpose of contributing to the accomplishment of that great work—the renovation of the nature of God in the race that had fallen away. (Great applause.) Now, this was the real and fundamental question, whether education was a system for giving to a man the means of pursuing his temporary calling, or whether, without excluding that purpose, it was a system for operating on the mind and character of man himself? If it were the first, it was easy to understand why, in a country which laboured under religious divisions, we should not seek to encumber our education by making religion a part of it. But if it were true that this was one of the most subtle and mischievous delusions that ever went forth for the ruin of mankind—(hear)—then surely it was equally true that religion should be included in the matter of education, and not only that religion should be one item among many, one head in the long catalogue of accomplishments, but that it should be the ruling and pervading principle, the principle to which all others were to be subordinate—(hear, hear), and with respect to which all the foundations of an institution were to be regulated, and all its ends were to be directed and arranged. (Loud and continued cheers.) It was a great truth, that education, to be valuable and to deserve the name, must be a religious education, and to be religious must be founded on the definite revelation of God. (Great cheers.) He believed that if they could erect a system which should present to mankind all branches of knowledge save the one that was essential, they would only be building up to Heaven a Tower of Babel, which when they had completed, would be the more signal in its fall, and which would bury those who raised it in its ruins. (Great applause.) He believed that if they could take a human being in his youth and make him an accomplished man in natural philosophy, in mathematics, or in the knowledge necessary for the profession of a merchant, a lawyer or a physician,—that if with any or all of those endowments they could store his mind,—yes, if they could endow him with the science and power of a Newton, and send him forth, and if they had concealed from him, or rather if they had not given him a knowledge and love of the Christian faith, he would go forth into the world destitute of everything that constituted the true and sovereign purpose of our existence—nay worse, with respect to that sovereign purpose. (The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid repeated bursts of applause.)

In the evening the Mayor entertained a large party to dinner at the Town hall, of the principal supporters of the undertaking.

The first stone of this institution was laid October 22, 1840, by Lord Stanley, with an inscription upon it purporting that the institution is for "the education of the commercial, trading, and working classes, in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England." The style of architecture is the old English Gothic, in which our forefathers so much delighted in the times of the Tudors, but perhaps improved; and the edifice, when complete, will be an enduring monument of the pure taste of its talented architect, H. Lonsdale Elmes, Esq., whose design obtained the first premium from among those sent in by 28 other competitors, all of whom were restricted to the Tudor style. The west or principal front (represented above) is towards Shaw-street; it is 280 feet in length, and comprises a centre and two slightly projecting wings. The magnificent arch which rises above the central porch, and the lofty oriel windows carried up through two stories, with the richly carved canopied niches, and statues of Lord Stanley and Lord Francis Egerton surmounting them, convey an idea of grandeur which is rarely to be met with. The main building contains four stories, varying from 14 to 17 feet in height: but as the highest is lighted from the roof, only three tiers of windows are observable to the street; and the two upper ones being combined in a general composition, produce the grand effect of a single range of lofty windows. These four stories comprise 48 apartments, all 25 feet in width, and varying in length from 20 to 50 feet, to be appropriated as school-rooms, a board-room, secretary's room, library, lecture-rooms, museum, painting and sculpture gallery, the latter of which is 218 feet in length, and well lighted from the roof. There are likewise retiring-rooms, wash-rooms, &c., in each story, and three separate staircases. An octagonal building behind contains upon the ground-floor a series of dining-rooms, kitchen, &c., and above,

a handsome, well-ventilated lecture-hall, of quintagonal form, 50 feet high from the floor to the ceiling, with two galleries containing accommodation for 3000 persons.

The cost of the institution will be about £30,000, nearly the whole of which sum has been already raised by voluntary subscriptions.



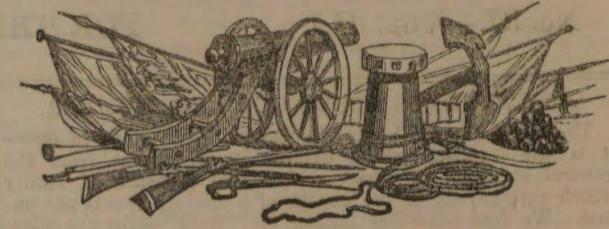
CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Rev. Walter John Clarke, M.A., of the University of Oxford, late minister of Rhode Chapel, Cheshire, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln to the vicarage of Swinderby, in that county, on the presentation of General Clarke, the patron thereof.

The Examiners, appointed by the Board of Control, of candidates for admission at the East India College, in the ensuing term, are the Rev. Thomas Dale, of Corpus, Cambridge; with the Rev. Robert Eden, late Fellow of Corpus; and the Rev. W. Stone, late Fellow of Brasenose, Oxford.

The Bishop of Lincoln holds his next ordination on the 12th of March, at Lincoln.

CAMBRIDGE.—REGIUS PROFESSORSHIP OF DIVINITY.—The resignation by the Very Rev. Dr. Turton, Dean of Westminster, of the office of Regius Professor of Divinity, has been received, and was read to the Senate. The examination of candidates for the vacant professorship will take place on Tuesday next, the 17th instant, at the schools. We understand the following divines have offered themselves as candidates:—The Rev. John Graham, Master of Christ's College, chaplain to Prince Albert; the Rev. Samuel Lee, Trinity College, Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Prebendary of Bristol; the Rev. William Hodge Mill, Trinity College, Christian Advocate, Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and formerly Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta; the Rev. Alfred Ollivant, Trinity College, Vice-Principal of St. David's, Lampeter; the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, Trinity College, Master of the Harrow School.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TRAINING FOR THE NAVY.—The Perseus frigate, which, during the enlistment for the navy, was the receiving ship for men from the depot at Tower-hill, is about being changed into a training-school for the navy. Fifty boys, the sons of respectable parents, whose ages are not to exceed eighteen years, and whose several weights must not be beyond 92lbs., are to be placed in this frigate under the superintendence of Dr. Bell and Lieut. Greet, who are to prepare them for active service, by having them taught the different branches of useful knowledge, and well trained in the different arts of naval discipline.

COAST GUARD SEIZURE.—A SMUGGLER SHOT.—BRIDPORT, Jan. 8.—This morning (Sunday) a seizure was made by Lieutenant Hicks and crew, of the Coast Guard stationed at Burton, about two miles to the eastward of this harbour, of 150 lbs tunkers and 9 flagons of foreign spirits, a boat, and three men. It appeared that the boat came on shore in a very heavy sea, at a place called Freshwater, when the smugglers landed the kegs from the boat on the beach, and were almost immediately surrounded by the officers of the Coast Guard. The smugglers fled in all directions, leaving the officers in quiet possession. One poor fellow out of the three captured, on endeavouring to escape, was shot through the neck, and carried to an inn at Burton, where he lies without the slightest hope of recovery. His name is Smith, and he keeps an inn at Osmondton Mills, near Weymouth. The other two taken have been committed to prison.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 10.—H.M. SLOOP VICTOR.—There is a private letter here from a person aboard the Victor, of a date subsequent to that of any other in formation quoted—viz., the 23rd of September, in which the writer says—"You must make the most of this letter, as we are going on a cruise, and you cannot hear from me until after Christmas." It seems therefore probable that the ship in question may have proceeded far down the Gulf of Mexico, and out of the way of meeting any conveyance for more recent advices. The Rover, sloop of war, which arrived on Saturday from Bermuda, has, as usual, been ordered away from this port, and has sailed for Chatham, to spend the proceeds of four years' employment among a more favoured community. A Court Martial assembled yesterday on board the St. Vincent, to try the gunner of the Frolic, and the gunner and boatswain of the Thunderbolt, on charges of a comparatively trifling nature. The former has been dismissed, and the two latter "admonished," which might, perhaps, have been done as effectually for the service, and at less expense to the country, by the Commander-in-Chief. The force and solemnity of such tribunals is not enhanced by unnecessary exhibitions of this description, which should be rather held as the *ultima ratio* of naval discipline.

DESERTION.—It appears that up to the 7th inst. there were about 120 deserters from the army, this being at the rate of little more than a man for each regiment in her Majesty's or the East India Company's service.

It is said that Sir Henry Hardinge purposes to bring forward several measures which he recommended when giving his evidence before the committee on military punishments. Among others, we understand that the comfortless state of the soldier's barrack-room will be remedied, and that many of the useless and harassing regulations will be done away with; for instance, a soldier is not now allowed to smoke in his room; he is not allowed to sit down on his bed, nor to mend his shoes in his room. Such absurd restrictions ought to be removed.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FIST SHIP TO HONG-KONG.—The James Campbell sailed last week from the Broomielaw for Hong-Kong, one of the ports opened to the merchants of Great Britain, in terms of the late treaty with the Emperor of China. The vessel, we understand, is a complete bumper, having as much merchandise on board as it can conveniently carry.

WAT STORES FOR THE SULTAN.—On Monday nine cannon, eight of which having a bore of ten inches diameter, were shipped on board the Scote brig Hebe, for Constantinople. Forty tons of shot and shells have also arrived in the dock, to be shipped for the same destination. The guns, &c., are said to be for the Grand Sultan.

SOUTH-SEA FISHERY.—On Monday morning the ship Marshal Bennet, Captain Hunter, arrived in the Downs from the South-sea Whale Fishery, with 2250 barrels of oil.

On Tuesday morning, about six o'clock, whilst the wind was blowing heavily from the north-west, the schooner Croft, of Berwick-on-Tweed, laden with a general cargo of corn, &c., and the Nimble brig, of Sunderland, laden with coals, came in collision with each other in the dark, when close in shore, off East Greenwich, and both of them were sunk; the cargo of the Croft is of course greatly damaged. No lives were lost. At the time of the occurrence it was raining very hard.

WRECK OF A STEAMER.—TWENTY-FOUR LIVES LOST.—The steamer Monk, with engines of 50 horse power, Hughes, master, sailed on Saturday evening last, from Portdinllaen, having on board 140 pigs, and a considerable quantity of butter (said to be worth £600), the property of persons residing in that neighbourhood. She was bound for Liverpool, and passed the black and red buoys on Carnarvon Bar, about five P.M., when she appears to have missed the course, and struck on the North Bank in about three minutes afterwards. The crew consisted of about eight men, and there were at least 18 persons more on board, the owners of the cargo. Six only from the whole have survived the catastrophe. Hugh Jones, the engineer, is the only one belonging to the vessel who is saved. The survivor and three others, soon after she struck, launched the punt, which could carry no more than six men, and reached a bank, along which, for a considerable distance, they had to drag the boat, and cross two other channels, before they reached the main land. They informed the Llanddwyrn life-boatsmen of the accident, who went towards the wreck about eight o'clock, but after two hours' fruitless exertions, they could not reach the steamer, and were forced to return, in consequence of the heavy swell then running over the bar. It was a trying thing for the survivors, though now aware of their own safety, to reflect upon the scene they had recently left, which is of a most heart-rending description. Many, in despair and fear, had lost all control over themselves, others were engaged in fervent prayer, and all seemed too timid or overawed to avail themselves of the example of the engineer and his party, to launch a more powerful boat on board, by means of which the whole might have been saved. The captain declared from the first that he would not leave the ship while a plank remained. At about eleven o'clock, the vessel was breaking up, at which time the unfortunate sufferers had crowded into the rigging, from which one after another were sent to drop off into the water. The weather was extremely bad, and the sea became exhausted—15 unhappy beings, who clung to shrouds, were washed off "at one fell swoop." On Sunday morning the Menai were strewn with carcasses of pigs and masses of butter; the latter was saved, with another person, by the life-boat, after the most trying hardships all the night of Saturday. The corpse of Captain Hughes has been washed ashore at Belan. None of the others have as yet been found.

**NATIVE TALENT.**—We are glad to hear that a new opera or operatic piece is in rehearsal at Drury Lane, the music by Mr. J. L. Hatton.

**TWEED BANK.**—Last week the estate of Whitesome Hill, the property of the bank assignees, was again offered for sale by auction at the King's Arms Inn. The upset price was £30,000, which sum was offered by Mr. R. Home, solicitor, on behalf of Mr. James Forster, of this town. There were no other bidders, and there being no reserve bidding, the property was declared to be sold. The patronage of Whitesome church was next offered, at the upset price of £500, but not sold. An offer of £420 was made, but not accepted.

#### INDIA AND CHINA.

In a third edition of the last week's *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* we published a portion of the intelligence received by express from Marseilles, bringing accounts from Bombay to the 1st December, and from China to the 7th October ult., and we then promised to give in this day's paper ample details of the occurrences of the month of November, which we now proceed to fulfil.

After destroying Cabul, Jellalabad, and Ali Musjid, demolishing several hostile forts, and laying waste the country on their line of march, the armies under Generals Pollock and Nott have once more effected their return to the plains. Much wanton slaughter and useless devastation appear to have been committed—a fact which cannot be too deeply deplored. The troops were to leave Peawahur about the 10th November *en route* to Ferozepore. Some opposition was encountered in the passes, and owing to the neglect of the generals to crown the heights, considerable loss was sustained by the rear-guard of General Pollock's army under the command of General M'Caskill, which being embarrassed in its movements near Ali Musjid, the mountaineers during the night of the 3rd made an attack on the baggage, a considerable quantity of which is said to have fallen into their hands. During the skirmishing two officers, Lieut. Christie, of the artillery, and Ensign Nicholson, of the 30th Bengal Native Infantry, were killed, as well as upwards of 100 sepoys killed and wounded, besides a number of camp followers. Two cannon were also taken by them, but one of the guns was retaken on the following morning, as well as the carriage of the other, the Khyberries having found means of concealing the gun itself. With this exception nothing of consequence appears to have occurred in the return of the troops from Jellalabad to Peshawar.

General Nott's division (the third), which formed the last one of the army, arrived at Jumrood, the frontier station of the Sikh territory, on the 6th. This division, through its march from Candahar to Ghuznee and to Cabul, and through the passes from Cabul, has earned for itself much praise.

Dost Mahomed and the other Afghan chiefs in captivity at Loodianah have been ordered to be liberated.

Shah Poora, a son of Shah Soojah, has been recognised as Sovereign of Cabul by the principal chiefs in the neighbourhood of that city; the new monarch is only 16 years of age.

The British troops were under orders to march through the Sikh dominions in six brigades; the first was to move on the 10th of November. Rumours were current of the probability of certain arrangements being formed between the Sikh sovereign, Shere Singh, and the Governor-General, whereby the former was to agree to accept the protection of the British Government, in order to preserve hereafter his throne and life. The Governor-General, with his body-guard, had reached Mumehmara on the 14th of November, in his progress to Ferozepore, where fêtes were to be given on the arrival of the troops from Cabul, and near which place it was expected that interviews would take place between his lordship and the Maharajah, as Shere Singh is commonly called. The Commander-in-Chief was also on his way from Simla to Ferozepore.

The whole of the political offices in Scinde have been abolished, and their duties are henceforth to be performed by extra aides-de-camp attached to the staff of General Napier, and under his control.

A treaty has been concluded with the Amirs of Hyderabad, by which we secure a new and advantageous frontier; and a chain of military forts is to be established for the protection of commerce, to commence from Kurachee, by Sukkur to Bahawulpore.

Active preparations have been commenced in Bundekund, but nothing of much moment has occurred there.

The Governor-General had, it was reported, some measures in contemplation which were calculated to lessen the pressure on the finances of the Indian Government in the extraordinary expenditure.

A heavy fall of rain took place at Bombay on the 15th November, which unsanitary event has caused the cholera to rage among the natives for several days, but the health of the island was restored at the period of the departure of the mail. The burning within the year of the five merchant ships from Bombay, which were stated publicly to have been doomed, had produced a strict examination into the facts on the part of the underwriters. Some traces of a conspiracy for the purpose had been discovered.

From China the news is of little importance; amongst our details will, however, be found a singular document—a translation of the manifesto of the Chinese commissioners at the conclusion of the treaty of Nankin. It recognises the liability of the Chinese Government for the opium which was destroyed.

Extracts from the official despatches received from Major-General Pollock, C.B., and published by order of the Governor-General of India. From a letter to Major-General Lumley, Adjutant-General of the Army, from Major-General Pollock, C.B., commanding in Afghanistan, dated Camp Khoord Cabul, Oct. 18, 1842.

Having detached Major-General Sir Robert Sale with the 1st and 2nd brigades, the Mountain Train, 1st Light Cavalry, 3rd Irregular Cavalry, and Christie's Horse, over the Gospundar Pass, for the purpose of turning that of the Khoord Cabul, in consequence of which movement we marched through the principal defile without a shot being fired. Previous to my departure from Cabul, I destroyed with gunpowder the grand bazaar of that city, called the Chahar Chuttah, built in the reign of Aurungzeb by the celebrated Ali Murdan Khan, and which may be considered to have been the most frequented part of Cabul, and known as the grand emporium of this part of Central Asia. The remains of the late envoy and minister had been exposed to public insult in this bazaar, and my motive in effecting its destruction has been to impress upon the Afghans that their atrocious conduct towards a British functionary has not been suffered to pass with impunity. Extract from a letter to the Governor-General from Major-General Pollock, dated Juggaluck, Oct. 16.

It is very gratifying to be able to state that we have met with no opposition since we left Cabul, except what must always be expected where the whole population is armed, and we have consequently had small parties of thieves occasionally firing on the rear-guards. During each night that we encamped not a shot has been fired, and on the line of march not a man is to be seen on the hills.

T. H. MADDOCK,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

#### ORDERS BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. SALE, C.G.B.

Camp, Chumkunie, Nov. 4, 1842.

The troops will halt until further orders. The Major-General positively prohibits any soldiers, European or native, or camp followers, from entering any of the villages in the neighbourhood of camp, nor are they to be allowed to proceed in the direction of Peshawar, into which city they will not get entrance. Any one found disobeying this order will be severely punished. This order to be read and explained to the men, and by beat of tom-tom throughout the lines and bazaars.

From Major-General W. Nott, commanding Division of the Army, to Captain G. Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Camp, Giant's Tomb, Oct. 15, 1842.

Sir—I beg to report, for the information of Major-General Pollock, C.B., that the rear-guard of the force under my command was yesterday attacked by large bodies of the enemy in the Hult Kotul Pass. I sent 200 sepoys and a wing of her Majesty's 40th Regiment, and two companies of her Majesty's 41st, under command of Major Hibbert, to the assistance of Captain Leeson, of the 42nd Regiment Native Infantry, who had charge of the rear. Our sepoys defeated and dispersed the enemy. Captain Leeson speaks in high terms of the gallantry of the officers and sepoys under his command.

Major Hibbert and the wing of her Majesty's 40th Regt., and the two companies of her Majesty's 41st, under Captain Blackbourne, behaved with their accustomed gallantry; my thanks are due to all the troops engaged. I enclose a list of killed and wounded.

Total Killed—12 men and 3 horses.

Ditto Wounded—49 men and 10 horses.

Grand Total of Killed and Wounded—61 officers and men and 13 horses.

Officers Wounded—Lieut. and Brevet Captain W. Jervis, 42nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry; Lieut. N. W. Chamberlain, Christie's Horse; Assist.-Surgeon J. H. Serrel, 42nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

From Major-General G. Pollock to T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Camp, Ally Boghan, Oct. 27, 1842.

Sir—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, my departure from Jellalabad with the whole of the troops, excepting General Nott's division, after destroying the fortifications of that city.

#### GENERAL ENGLAND'S FORCE.

From Major-General R. England, Commanding Scinde Field Force, to T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

Camp, near Dadur, Oct. 10.

Sir—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, that the troops destined to descend the Indus by the Bolan Pass finally evacuated Quetta on the 1st instant, and have accomplished their march through that defile without much difficulty.

2. In order to facilitate the movement of this large body, which, with the acquisition of the garrison of Quetta, consisted of more than seven battalions, with details of cavalry, thirteen pieces of artillery, and an increased retinue of invalids and stores, I divided it into three columns of route, retaining the last in as light a form of equipment as possible, in the hope and supposition that, if the tribes through whose country we should pass were inclined to attack us, they would prefer to make their chief efforts on the last departing division; and I therefore sent the greater part of the sick and public stores with the leading divisions accordingly.

3. It has proved that this conjecture was right, because the two preceding divisions have been wholly unmolested in their progress through the pass, whereas, on the morning of the 3d, I found the Kakurs posted in some numbers on the steep ground which commands the upper extremity of the narrow zigzag near Sir-i-bolan.

4. These insurgents, however, had only time to deliver a few rounds on the column, when their attention was fully engaged by the flanking parties which covered our left, and which I now reinforced by a strong detachment of the 6th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, and by nearly the whole of the 5th Regiment of Irregular Infantry, under Major Woodhouse and Captain Macdonnell, respectively.

5. I had every reason to be satisfied with the handsome manner in which our troops ascended those stupendous heights, and cleared them of the enemy; and Major Woodhouse speaks very highly of the conduct of a party of Brahe horse which accompanied him in this affair.

6. On this occasion also Major Outram gave me his able assistance, as well as in flanking the lower extremity of the Bolan Pass near Kundye, where I had good reason to expect again to meet some hostile tribes; but the total disappointment of the Kakurs on the 3d, and the effectual flanking arrangements made on all occasions by our troops, seem to have prevented any renewal of interruption.

7. I beg leave to enclose a list of the casualties which have occurred during their passage of the Bolan defile.

8. As I now consider the chief difficulties of this march to have terminated, I trust I may be permitted to bring to the notice of his lordship the Governor-General, the general good conduct of the troops I have had the honour to command during these prolonged and laborious operations; and I venture to submit the names of Major Waddington, commanding engineer; Major Wyllie, major of brigade; Major Boyd, acting assistant-quarter-master-general; Capt. Davidson, deputy commissary-general; and Surgeon Wright, in chief medical charge; and to claim his lordship's favourable estimate of the exertions of these officers in their several departments and capacities; and it is with the utmost satisfaction that I am enabled to assure his lordship that, owing to the discipline which has been exacted, these British columns, in emerging from the Bolan Pass, will leave amongst the peaceable inhabitants of the country they have quitted, a well-merited character for forbearance and humanity; whilst in the deliberate and systematic order of their march, during which every enemy has been beaten off, and no store lost or captured, the power of our arms has been alike equally and imperiously manifested.

9. The garrison of Sebee will be withdrawn to-morrow, and that of Dadur on the 12th and 13th, when I propose to resume my progress to the Indus. I have, &c.

R. ENGLAND, Major-General, Commanding Scinde Field Force.

Return of casualties in skirmishes with the enemy since the march of the headquarters from Quetta on the 1st, to its arrival at Dadur on the 9th instant.

Camp Dadur, October 10.

Killed, 2; wounded, 11; missing, 4.

#### RELEASE OF DOST MAHOMED.

##### NOTIFICATION.

Secret Department, Simla, Oct. 25, 1842.

The advance of the British armies to Ghuznee and Cabul having led to the restoration to freedom of the British prisoners in the hands of the Afghans, Dost Mahomed Khan, his wife and family, Mahomed Akbar Khan, and many Afghan chiefs, remain in the absolute power of the British government, without having any means of procuring their liberation.

To this condition of disgrace and danger has Mahomed Akbar Khan reduced his father, and his wife, and his family, and the chiefs his countrymen, by making war upon women, and preferring the continuance of their captivity and suffering, for objects connected only with his own safety, to the general exchange of prisoners, which was offered by the British government, and the consequent restoration to liberty of those whose honour and whose happiness should have been most dear to him.

But the British Government is desirous of terminating, at the earliest period, all the evils which have arisen out of the Afghan war; and the Governor-General, enabled by the recovery of the British prisoners who were in the hands of the enemy to follow the course most in accordance with clemency and humanity, declares that when the British army returning from Afghanistan shall have passed the Indus, all the Afghans now in the power of the British Government shall be permitted to return to their country.

The Afghan chiefs who are thus released will, before they pass the Sutlej, present themselves at the durbar of the Governor-General in his camp at Ferozepore.

The wives of Dost Mahomed Khan and Mahomed Akbar Khan, and all the ladies of the family and household, will be conducted with all respect to the frontiers of Afghanistan.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India.

T. H. MADDOCK,

Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

Secretary to the Government.

#### SCINDE AND BELOOCHISTAN.

##### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Secret Department, Simla, Oct. 19.

The Governor-General is pleased to direct that the functions and allowances of all officers holding political appointments in Scinde and Beloochistan, and of all persons in their several establishments, shall cease on the 15th of November.

Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., commanding the forces in Scinde and Beloochistan, will submit, for the approval of the Governor-General, the names of such officers as he may be desirous of having attached to his staff, as extra aides-de-camp, for the purpose of performing political duties under his directions.

Such extra aides-de-camp will, in addition to their allowances as such, have granted to them such moderate extra allowances as may be sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of their journeys and fixed establishments.

Major-General Sir Charles Napier will suggest to the Governor-General what, in his judgment, the amount of such extra allowances should be, having reference, not to former salaries and allowances, but to the just remuneration for services to be performed.

Major-General Sir C. Napier is authorised to make any provisional arrangements to the above effect, subject to the approval of the Governor-General.

The Governor-General is likewise pleased to direct that the functions and allowances of all officers holding political appointments on the right bank of the Upper Indus, and of all persons in their several establishments, shall cease on the 15th November.

The functions and allowances of Sir R. Shakespeare, military secretary to Major-General Pollock, will cease on the 31st December.

The several officers above-mentioned will, with all expedition, send in their accounts and their last contingent bills, and will, with the exception of such as may be appointed extra aides-de-camp by Major-General Sir C. Napier, rejoin their several corps, being hereby, from the dates above mentioned, placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of their respective presidencies.

#### INDIA PAPERS.

(From the *Agra Akbar*.)

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following interesting and succinct account of the march between Cabul and Jellalabad:

Camp, Jellalabad, 26th October, 1842.

On the 12th instant the whole British force, then encamped in the neighbourhood of the city, marched to Boodkhak, accompanied by the Shahzada Futtel Jung, and most of the Hindoos, late resident of Cabul. Here arrangements were made for dividing the troops into two columns, by taking the 2nd and 16th Regiments Native Infantry, with Captain Blood's battery of 9-pounds, from the force under Major-General Nott, and attaching them to that with Major-General Pollock, who moved forward with his division through the Khoord Cabul Pass the following morning. Major-General Sale had taken a route by the (Gost Pun durrah) pass, to the right of the Khoord Cabul, with his light brigade the day previous, so as to turn the Khoord Cabul Pass, and crown the heights from the further side, where they were more accessible. This route (Gost Pundarrah) can only be adopted by troops in light marching order, with yahoos, being impracticable for camels or heavily-laden animals; and if the Afghans had made any disposition to oppose our passage through the Khoord Cabul, the detour taken by the 1st brigade would have been of material advantage; as it was, however, not a shot was fired, nor enemy seen, and we all encamped at Khoord Cabul on the 13th, some arriving there rather late, from the delay in getting our immense train of baggage through the narrow pass.

On the 14th we passed over the Hult Kotul (the scene of our former glorious fight), and through the Tezeen pass, encamping in the valley. The 4th Brigade, under Brigadier Monteath, C.B., formed the rear guard, and did not effect their march as scathless as yesterday. Owing to the badness of the bullocks yoked to the captured guns, very great delay was occasioned, and finally the bullocks were taken out, and the soldiers of her Majesty's 31st Regiment supplied their place; the labour was excessive, and they did not arrive at the narrow pass leading to the Tezeen valley, until dark. The enemy taking advantage of this, commenced a sharp fire into the column, and masses of baggage collected there, causing great confusion amongst the latter. Parties were immediately sent up the heights on the right to dislodge these marauders, the brigadiers, staff-officers, leading the party, but owing to the darkness little could be done beyond checking their descents into the pass; nothing but the flash of their jazabs could be seen. Finding themselves checked on the right, they tried the left and rear of the column, and annoyed them much—killing some six, and wounding an officer and about eleven men. However, the guns were safely deposited in camp at a quarter past ten o'clock, and all the baggage, with the exception of that destroyed when the cattle fell on the march.

The advance guard had burnt the fort of Koorder-ou Khas, the Tezeen chief, during the day, and the two 18-poundsers received from Major-General Nott were burst, thus affording more cattle for the transport of the other guns; indeed, but for this the captured guns could not have been taken on the following day.

On the 15th, the 1st division, consisting of the 1st and 2nd brigades, under Maj.-General Pollock, marched to Kutturgung, two marches, whilst the 2nd division, consisting of the 4th brigade, with that portion of Major-General Nott's force before mentioned, under Major-General M'Caskill, marched at a late hour to Leh Baba (one march), thus separating the two divisions by one day's march; and General Nott's column took up their ground at Tezeen on the same day, having suffered in the pass rather more than the 4th brigade, caused in a great measure, I fancy, by their being unacquainted with the country

and neglect in crowning the heights soon enough. The marches to Leh Baba, Kutturgung, and Jugduluk, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th, were accomplished with but little annoyance. The enemy followed up the

amount to half of the prime cost, and therefore the deficiency must now be supplied. As to the Hong merchants' debts, the Hong merchants, originally, should have discharged them; but as they delayed the payment for a long time, the accumulation amounted to a vast sum. On that account, therefore, they requested 3,000,000 of dollars, which, however, did not amount to more than a tenth part of the original claims; and they particularly requested that a despatch should be sent to Canton, directing that a clear inquiry should be made into all the Hong merchants' debts, and to limit a time for their recovery; but if they (the Hong merchants) had no funds forthcoming, then it will be necessary to require the Government to pay the debts.

As to the item of expenses of the army, as peace has already been made, the soldiers and sailors should be rewarded before they are sent home. As to the amount of those necessary expenses, if it is not decided to pay, you must say nothing more to us about the retirement or not of the army and fleet; but if hostilities do not cease, we apprehend that the expenditure of China, in future will not stop at 12,000,000 dollars. Further, the men-of-war have already taken Kingkow, and have blockaded the passages, and if we are soon enabled to order them to retire, the advantages to China will be very great indeed and so forth.

The said Shewei (Hang-e) and his colleagues again authoritatively questioned as to the difficulties, but the said barbarians only stared at him indignantly; the Shewei was not listened to.

I, your servant, have examined and found what are the unwarrantable demands of the said barbarians, which they so impudently urge, and they are deserving of the utmost hatred. But, considering that they have already attacked and laid in ruins Kingkow, and it is proved that not only the rivers, but Chinkeazig, it will be difficult to recover speedily, but I am apprehensive we shall be blocked up, both on the north and south, which will be the heaviest calamity.

The ships that formerly blockaded the entrance were far different from these (in the Yang-tse-kiang), and great expense is unavoidable; as yet, our reputation is not lost; as to the extorted 21,000,000 dollars, they are to be reckoned at seven mace each of sycee silver, which will amount to upwards of 11,700,000 taels; the Hong debts are 3,000,000 dollars, weighing 2,100,000 taels; which must be recovered from the Hong merchants of Canton, when a clear examination has been made. There still remains 12,000,000 taels. This year the first payment of 6,000,000 dollars has been made, equal to 4,200,000 taels. Now, 1,000,000 dollars has already been carried to the account of the people and merchants of Keangsoo; which the officers must pay in the first instance; and in time, money may be looked for for the purchase of honours (buttons and peacock feathers). The remainder is to be cleared off in three years, not requiring 3,000,000 taels for each year. Moreover, the duties that the said nation will pay should be taken into account, which will ship the expenditure of the Imperial family, and disputes will be prevented. Comparing one year's expenses of the army, with the sum paid to the English, it is as three to ten; and there is only the name of fighting, without the hope of victory; it is better to adopt plans in accordance with circumstances, and put an everlasting stop to war.

The 4,200,000 taels, the first payment made of this year, has been collected from the funds of the treasurers and salt-commissioners of the three provinces of Che-keang, Keangsoo, and Ganhwy; which will be repaid by the duties on the merchandise and people.

We want to receive the imperial will, that we may send post-haste orders (to the treasurers and salt-commissioners), to be respectfully obeyed.

2. The said barbarians begged that Hong-Kong might be conferred on them as a place of residence. They also requested to be allowed to trade at Kwanchow, Funchow, Hainan (Moy), Ningpo, and Shanghai. The Shewei Hanling and his colleagues, as the barbarians had already built houses on Hong-Kong, and yet could beg for favour, granted that they might dwell there. With reference to Kwangchow and the other four places, they must be considered too many; as to the regulations of the trade as well as the duties, they should early be consulted and decided upon.

When clear and explicit questions were asked, it is authenticated that the said barbarians answered, "We consider Hong-Kong as our dwelling-place, and we must have Kwangchow and the others, in all five places, as ports of trade; but if it cannot be allowed, then neither Moy, Ningpo, Hinkae, Tinghae, Topoo, Paoy-shan, nor Heakeang will be delivered up, neither will our forces retire. As we want to trade at all those places, it is absolutely necessary that resident consuls should be appointed to superintend affairs, to restrain the barbarians (English), and prevent disturbances. The duties shall be paid according to the regulations of China; and when the duties are settled there shall be no delay in the payment.

"Further, when we traded at Canton, the whole trade was in the hands of the mandarin Hong merchants, and we were exposed to their extortions, and the injuries we suffered were not small. Hereafter, we desire to choose our own merchants, that trade may be conducted equitably; and the entire duties are to be paid through the consuls to the Hoppo, and not to pass through the hands of the Hong merchants, in order that their extortions may be prevented;" and so forth.

The said Shewei again represented, that from the five places, Kwangchow, &c., some should be deducted; but the said barbarian obstinately refused. I, your servant, have examined and found, that with reference to the said foreigners dwelling on Hong-Kong, and going to trade in the province of Fo-kein and Heakang, the Imperial will has already been received, with permission as to what they have requested about trading at the five places named, although the comparison is great; but as they have taken and kept possession of Amoy and other places, which are not yet given up, and as they still hold Hong-Kong, Kolangssoo, and have not retired, it will be a difficult matter to get them back.

If we again prepare our armies to maintain those places, it is a difficult matter to engage with them on the waters. Though near to each other, we have been idle (there has not been any fighting) for many days; and as to those places which they have taken and keep possession of, will it not be allowed them to return to us our territory, and allow them to trade, since they are willing respectfully to pay the duties? Just now, they are sensible and repent of their errors, and are as obedient as if driven by the wind, and when again united in mutual friendship, benevolence, and truth, all things will go on well. And since they will guard their own market, and surround and protect the sea boundaries, there will not be any necessity for recourse for our interference, which will be to the advantage of our country.

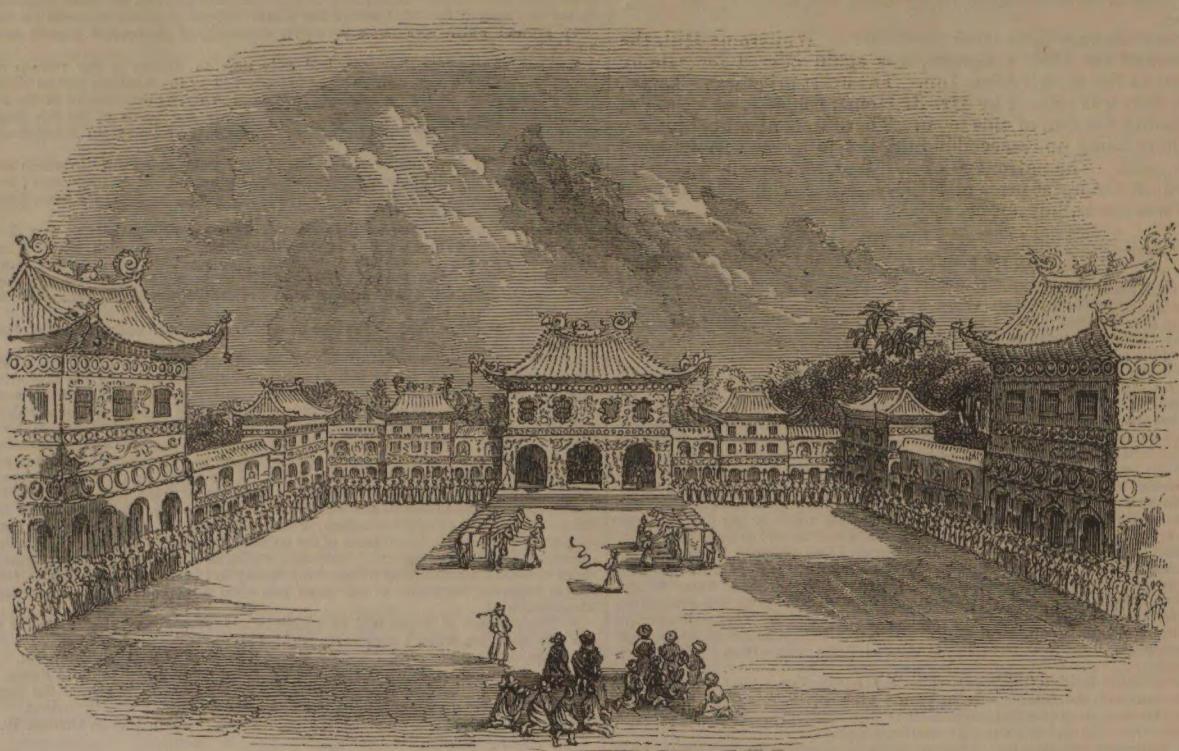
We request the Imperial will may be sent down to the governors and lieutenant-governors of each of the three provinces, to examine clearly into the duties and trading regulations of the Comptroller of Maritime Customs in the province of Canton, and consult about the management of affairs, and fix them on a sure basis.

3. That which the said barbarians have requested with reference to the officers of China,—to have ceremonial intercourse upon an equality; and the barbarians who have been made captives, and the Chinese traitors who have been seduced (into the service, &c., of the English), the release of all these they most earnestly solicit.

I, your servant, have examined, and found, that with reference to equal official intercourse, it may be unreservedly granted; and as the affairs with the foreigners are finished (the war ended), the prisoners may also be released, by which harmony and good understanding will be strengthened; for a state of peace will bring repose and gladness, and overthrow factions parties; these matters may be allowed to proceed, and I have left them to the Shewei, without discussing them.

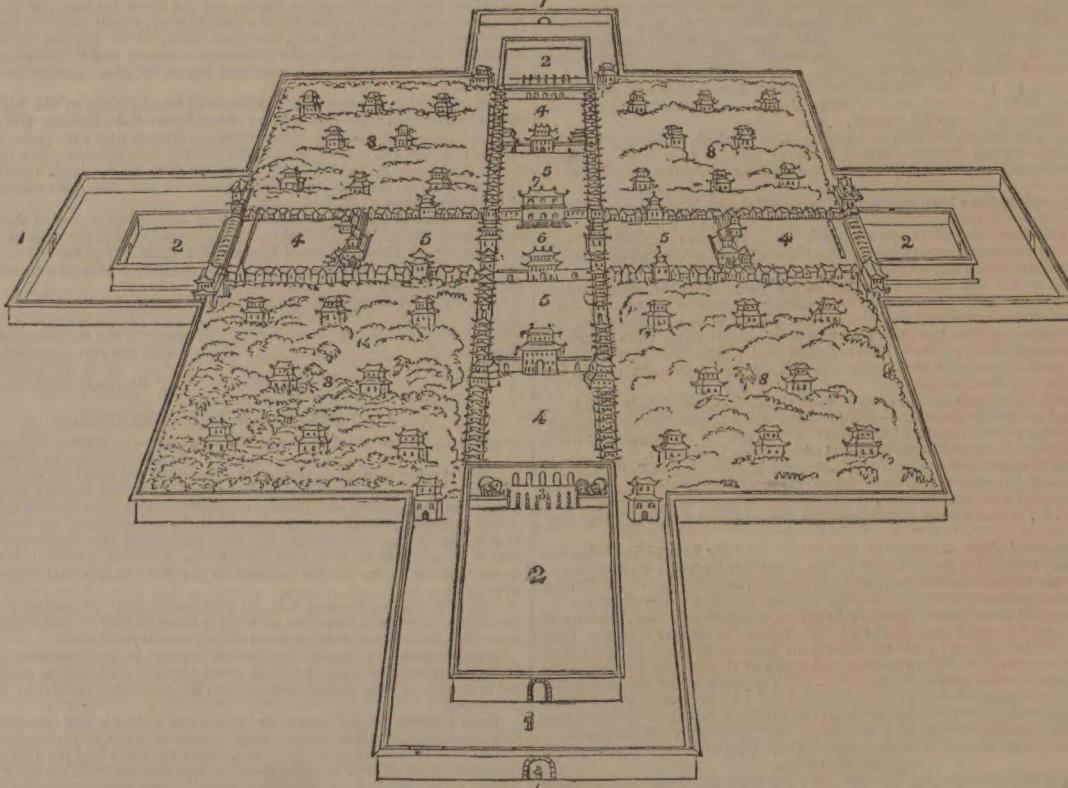
#### NANKIN AND ITS PORCELAIN TOWER.

Numerous as have been the pilgrimages made to the famous "Porcelain Tower," for the first time, in inspecting any of the monuments *renommés* of this country, no disappointment has been experienced, while comparing what actually is with what the legends of the book-makers in China describe it to be. It is, indeed, a most elegant and singular structure, as remarkable for its correct proportions as for the rare material of which it is partially composed. The mass of building is not of porcelain, but is composed of common brick, with a facing and lining of beautiful white glazed porcelain bricks or slabs, fixed into the masonry by means of deep keys or shoulders, cast like a half T, on the brick. Its form is octagonal, and running up each of the angles is a moulding of large tiles of very fine clay, glazed, and coloured red and green alternately; round each story runs a light balustrade formed of green porcelain, upon which four arched doorways open, set to the four cardinal points, the arches being elegantly turned with large glazed tiles, cast in all imaginable fancies of design and variegation of colour, representing wild beasts, demons, deities, monsters, &c. It appears to be a "sight amongst the Chinese themselves, for there are priests or bonzes attached to the building to keep it in order, who earn their consideration by distributing to the visitors lithographed elevations of the tower, with descriptions attached, and who seem to have the duty entrusted to them of illuminating it on gala occasions. This is effected by means of lanterns made of thin oyster-shells, used in lieu of window-glass by the Chinese, which are placed at each of the eight angles on every story, and the effect of whose subdued light on the highly reflective surface of the tower must be most striking and beautiful. The walls of Nankin are more remarkable for their extraordinary height and great extent than for the strength which has been given to them by the builders; in some places they are not less than 70 feet in height, and at very few points along an *encinte* of fully 20 miles in extent are they less than 50. There are, however, several points at which they are open to escalade with 26-foot ladders; the Chinese engineers, though they have evidently bestowed extensive repairs upon the fortifications this year, having, as usual, forgotten to raise their ramparts where the undulations of the ground alter the levels of their foundations. From the peculiar features of the country adjoining the town, and from the situation of the Tartar city or citadel, which is separated from the great straggling mass of the town by open fields and gardens, it appears evident that the place could at any time be regularly carried by a comparatively small force, and retained against a very large one of undisciplined troops, as long as they had the means of procuring supplies, which, in consequence of the goodness of the road and its inconsiderable length, could always be obtained from the river. The Chinese must have wisdom enough to know that our stay here, and our examinations of their city from the heights and from the summit of the Porcelain Tower, have taught us this secret; and it may therefore be considered as an additional reason to the many that exist, why they should not too soon again tempt the "Devil's children" to measure strength with their bravos. 3000 to 4000 seasoned troops, with a few guns, some powder-bags, mining-tools and scaling-ladders, would have Nankin under their command in a week from landing, with four or five steamers, and a dozen junks or decked boats to be towed up by them against the stream; and from the important discovery of coal of decent quality in large quantities here, we may always reckon upon being able to keep steamers constantly employed in bringing in supplies from all points on the river, whither they can be drawn. But to render them serviceable to the state, they must never be under the sole and despotic sway of an admiral. If the experience of the present military Commander-in-Chief could be made available for the benefit and information of his companions of the service, the Government would, in all probability, have much difficulty in finding an officer of any worth or standing who could be induced to serve as a joint leader in a combined expedition, the circumstances of which promised to be at all similar to those under which the land forces have reached here.



IMPERIAL PALACE, PEKIN.

The centre building is the hall of the palace, wherein is the Emperor's throne. In the foreground stand the ambassadors of different nations, waiting the summons of the herald—the figure standing before them. Twelve milk-white horses always stand in this court, richly caparisoned. In the centre of the court is a Tartar with a leathern serpent; the imperial guards are ranged on all sides of the square, holding constant guard.

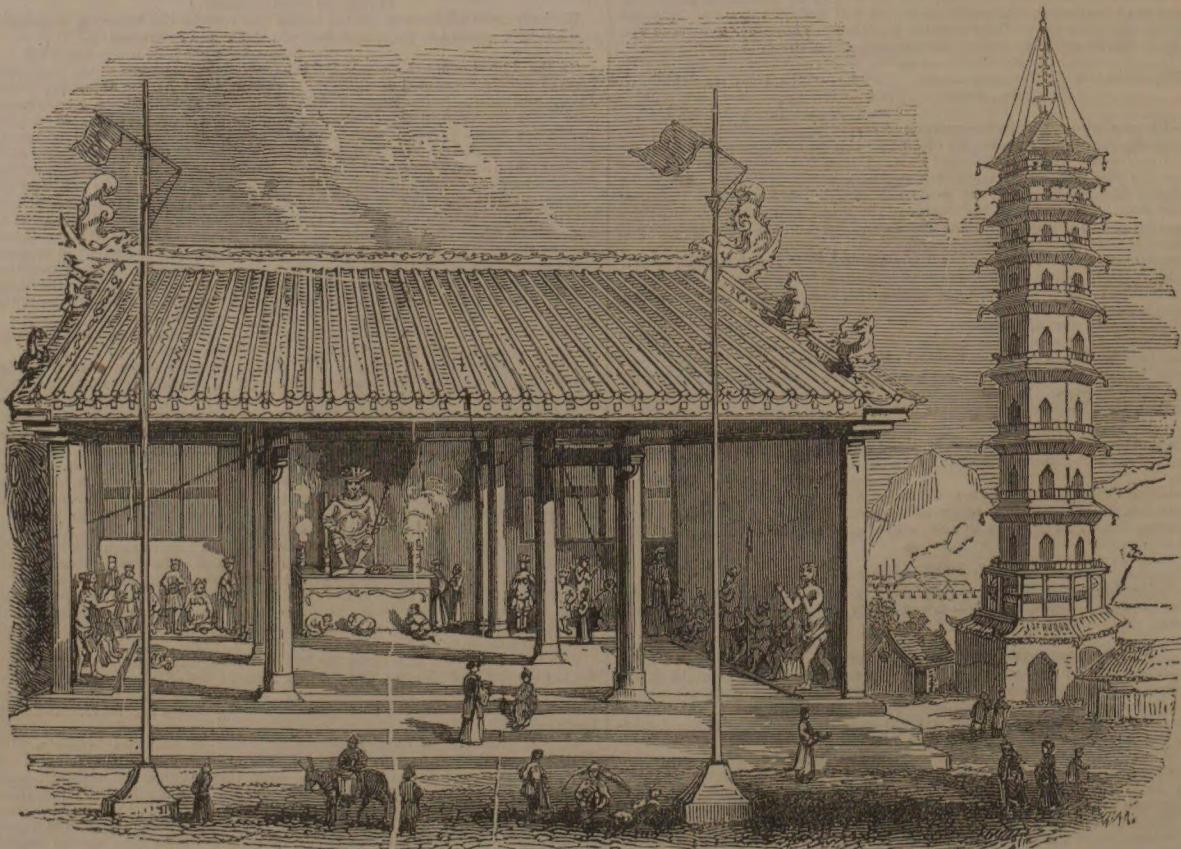


GROUND-PLAN OF THE EMPEROR'S PALACE, PEKIN.

No. 1 denotes the four principal entrances looking towards the four corners of the universe; 2 is the outer court, wherein the guards are stationed; 3 the court of the three great sentinel elephants; 4 designates the first palace court; 5 the second; 6 the interior court, of which we have given a view; 7 is the place of the imperial throne;

8 is the thirty-two imperial pleasure-gardens, with summer-houses, fish-ponds, and other places for diversion.

Without the gates of almost every city there is an idol temple, and others on the sides of highways far from towns, where travellers are hospitably entertained; and near every temple is a tower erected to



TEMPLES OF THE CHINESE.

the memory of some saint or hero, filled with images and lamps that burn perpetually. To every temple belongs a society of priests, who offer rice and other provisions to the genii of the place, of whom people come frequently to inquire what success they may expect in their undertakings. There are cloisters also of religious devotees, who undergo unheard-of penances to obtain the name of saints among the people, and merit the happiness of another state. In their temples is an image of Immortality, representing a fat man, sitting cross-legged; another, called the image of pleasure, twenty feet high; and between them another image, thirty feet high, with a crown on his head. Besides which, they have abundance of images in their houses, which they worship, as well as Confucius and their ancestors. The sun, moon, and stars, also, are objects of their adoration.

Without the City of Nankin (formerly the Court and Imperial Chamber of the ancient Princes), not far distant from the walls, grows a very pleasant wood, full of pine trees, walled in, and containing twelve miles in circumference. In the middle rises a hill, on which are several well-built tombs, and several other works, among which an idol temple is the chief masterpiece. It is situated upon a high hill, and built all of wood, except the walls, which are of stone. The entrance into this temple is by four large marble staircases, each having several steps, with gates opening towards the four quarters of the world, between which are four princely galleries, supported on all sides by curiously carved pillars of wood, each being at least four yards thick, and thirty-six feet high. The ceilings are exquisitely painted and gilded. The doors are admirably wrought with imagery and painted, and the galleries and windows have a covering of wire-work, to prevent the birds from roosting on them.

#### THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND RECENTLY AFFIXED TO THE CHINESE TREATY.

The Great Seal of England is always renewed at the commencement of a fresh reign. The above beautiful design was executed on the accession of her Majesty, by Mr. Wyon, A.R.A., medallion engraver to the Queen.

The first seal used in England was by Edward the Confessor, A.D. 1048. The most ancient seal with arms on it is that of Richard the First.

The seal used in Elizabeth's reign was remarkable for the elaborate nature of the ornaments it contained—the chief figure being that of the maiden queen on horseback, bearing the sword of state and other symbols of royalty in her hands.

The Great Seal has been on several occasions lost or mislaid. When James the Second found himself deserted by his retainers, and had at length determined on taking refuge in France, to avoid an open conflict with the Prince of Orange, before leaving he threw the Great Seal into the Thames, off Whitehall, hoping thus to invalidate the acts of William.



LID OF THE BOX CONTAINING THE GREAT SEAL.

The Great Seal was stolen from the house of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, in Great Ormond-street, into which some thieves broke, and carried it, with other property, away, March 24, 1784, one day before the dissolution of Parliament. It was never recovered.

It was also mislaid during the early part of the Chancellorship of Lord Eldon. A copper seal was used for several years, until the Regency of the Prince of Wales, when a new one was made of the accustomed metal, silver.

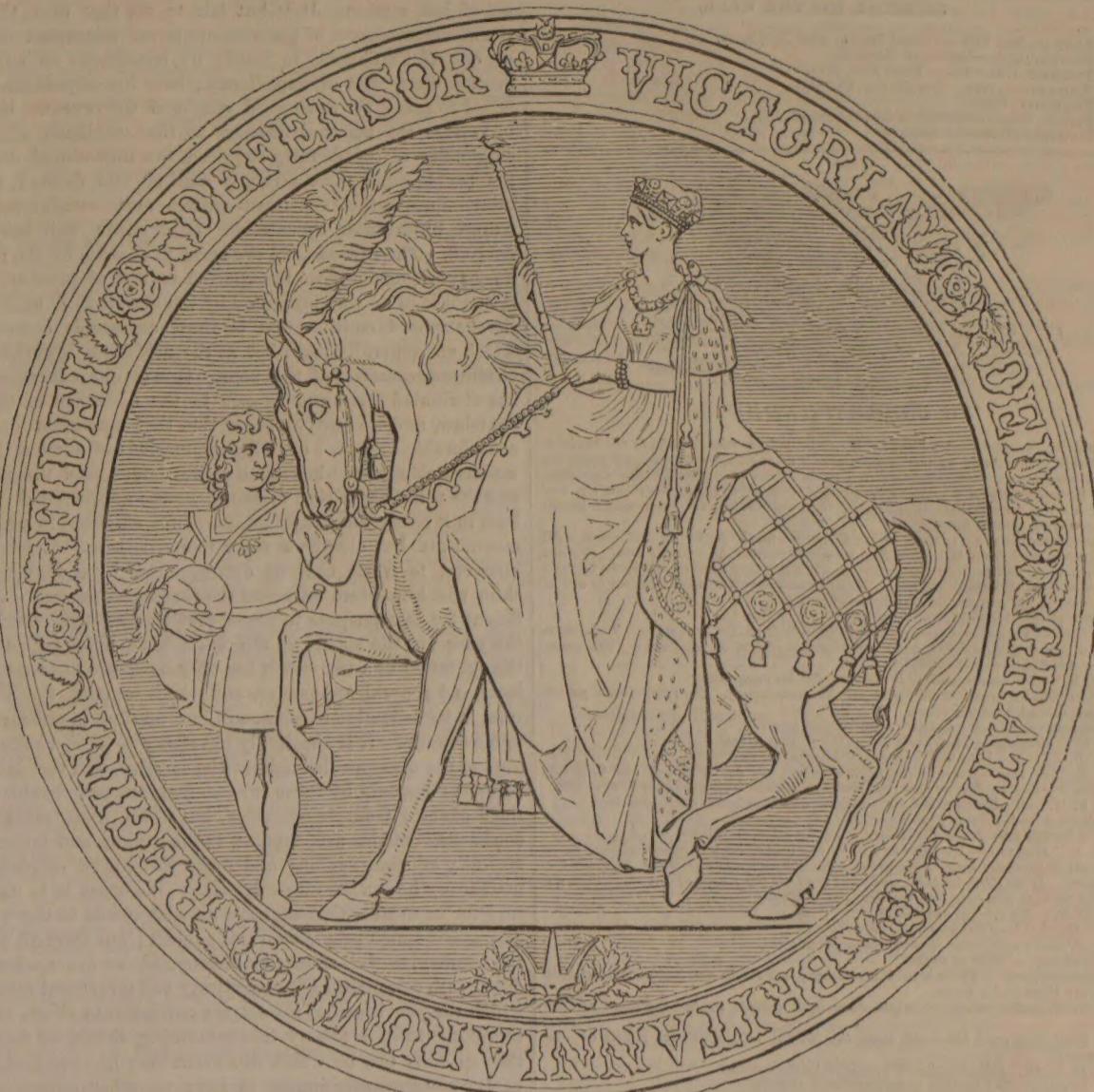
A new seal was brought into use on the union with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801, which was again renewed, and the old one defaced, in January 1832.

There is also a separate "Great Seal" for Scotland. All private grants and public appointments in Ireland are ratified with the Great Seal of that country, with the exception of the offices of Lord Lieutenant and Master of the Rolls.

In Scotland none but what are termed "private grants," including all letters patent for inventions, are sealed with the official instrument of that country, a clause in the articles of union having been framed expressly for the regulation of the Great Seal. It does not appear that any such provision was made in Ireland at the time of its legislative union with England.

The "Great Seal" always accompanies the Lord Chancellor, to whose keeping it is delivered on his accepting office. During Lord Brougham's Chancellorship the Great Seal was conveyed to Scotland on the occasion of the noble lord visiting that country. All documents requiring to be sealed were then forwarded to the Lord Chancellor, and formed (as indeed they do now on some occasions) a profitable source of income to the Lord Chancellor's messenger, who charges a separate "journey" for each patent, sometimes conveying ten or a dozen.

The material used for taking impressions of the Great Seal is a light-coloured wax, which, when dry, is exceedingly brittle: while, at the same time, it melts on a very moderate exposure to heat. This is an evil which has been much complained of, and it is expected that some means will be speedily adopted to remedy the defect, the present Lord Chancellor having directed inquiry into the subject. The seal, when made, is generally enclosed in a small tin box, having an opening in one side, through which a piece of silk cord passes, which is attached to the letters patent, or treaty, as the case may be, at the one end, and passes through the wax at the other. In some instances the documents are engrossed in a



THE GREAT SEAL.

most elaborate style on vellum, and silver boxes used to contain the wax, as in the case we have selected for illustration.

The value of the metal used in making the Great Seal exceeds £30.

The Privy Seal is used by the Sovereign to all charters, grants, and pardons, signed by Majesty, before they come to the Great Seal. This seal was also originated by Edward the Confessor. It is much smaller than the Great Seal, and consists only of one design.

The Lord Chancellor is appointed by the delivery of the Great Seal into his custody, though some few instances have occurred in which the appointment has been made by patent. The resumption of the Great Seal by the Sovereign determines his office.

The office of Lord Chancellor is of great antiquity. Selden

states "that the title of an officer, synonymous with that of Chancellor, occurs first in historical records of the period of Edward the Elder, A.D. 920." In the capacity of secretary he was the adviser of his master, prepared and made out his mandates, grants, and charters, and finally (when seals came into use) affixed his seal. He is styled keeper of the Sovereign's conscience, probably because in early days the appointment was usually held by an ecclesiastic. The last churchman who exercised the office was John Williams, Archbishop of York, who was Lord Keeper from July 10, 1621, to November 1, 1625.

The Great Seal has been, on some occasions, put into commission during the temporary vacancy of the office, or the sickness of the Chancellor; the seal being then entrusted to the chief commissioner.



THE GREAT SEAL.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 15th.—Second Sunday after Epiphany.  
 MONDAY, 16th.—Retreat of Corunna.  
 TUESDAY, 17th.—Robin Hood died, 1274.  
 WEDNESDAY, 18th.—Twelfth-day, Old Style.  
 THURSDAY, 19th.—  
 FRIDAY, 20th.—American Independence, 1776.  
 SATURDAY, 21st.—St. Agnes.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"General Pension Society."—The Mr. Richardson who attends to the business of this society, can neither reflect credit on it or upon himself, by pestering the newspapers with ready-written puffs of his own activity and exertions. A little modesty in a public office might better serve the turn of charity, and be more in accordance with its spirit, than the bustling intrusion which marks the *Reverend* Notary Hunter.  
 No newsman has a right to refuse the print to the paper of last week. All papers issued from this office had an equal number of prints given. We are much surprised to hear from many subscribers, that in some instances 2s. was demanded. We think tradesmen do not consider their own interest to act in this way; we are certain they have injured us.  
 "A Subscriber," Lincoln.—Thanks.  
 "P. H. L."—See the last paragraph of the article on the first page. The newsman can only have defrauded some other subscriber, or returned a false number for tickets to our office.  
 "M. B."—Our correspondent is thanked for his suggestions.  
 "W. B."—The newsman is liable for the non-supply. No subscriber's paper went out without the print.  
 "Ballyshannon."—We cannot recommend lotteries.  
 "J. W."—Reading. Contribute the article if you please.  
 "R. B. X."—Apply to Mr. Stewart, Whitechapel, Liverpool.  
 "J. S."—Stockton.—Some of the back numbers are out of print; but they are all reprinting as fast as possible, and will always be procurable at the office.  
 "J. V. H."—We have noticed the accident, and thank our correspondent.  
 "Islington."—Read our first page.  
 "T. S."—The idea is not abandoned. To the other question—Yes.  
 "M. E."—Hastfield.—We shall be glad to receive the contribution and sketch. Colonel Rolt should receive his print from the newsman of whom he takes the paper. If he fails in this, and will send us the name of the newsman, we will furnish him with one in the way requested.  
 "J. P. B."—He can get one coloured.  
 "W. Bartlett."—Thanks for the chess communication.  
 "A. B."—We will never condescend to print them.  
 "Horsham."—Ostler is right.  
 "Casaromous."—There is such a steamer; but we do not know whether it is in the West India trade.  
 "R. S. W."—The newsman might have been correct in the instance of last week.  
 Mr. West may send his work with the blocks, and abide the result of our perusal.  
 "J. P. M. D."—Edinburgh.—We could not afford room.  
 "J. P. James."—The offer is declined with thanks.  
 "E. \* \* \*."—Jack Frost must confine himself to the weather. He would melt at the sight of our engine.  
 "A Lady Subscriber" is thanked for her kind compliments and wishes.  
 "E. R. H. H."—Not to be had at 3 per cent.  
 "W. T."—We are obliged to decline the effusions.  
 "S. A."—Edmonton, has no right to pay for the writ.  
 "W. J. S. G."—It will be carried into effect.  
 "J. P. M. A."—Declined with thanks; and no room.  
 "Mr. Torre."—It will not suit us to make the proposed arrangement.  
 "C. T. K." is thanked.  
 "H. D."—Derby.—Apply to Mrs. Roberts, St. James's lane.  
 "J. R."—We shall not be able to find room for the waltz offered.  
 "C. D."—Canterbury, is thanked; but we cannot allow answers to advertisements to be directed to our office.  
 "Bee."—We have no room.  
 Our Farnham Correspondent must know that from the multiplicity of our engagements, it is really out of our power to attend to these trifling commissions.  
 Mr. Rose will find his suggestion attended to.  
 Mr. Kirby, we believe, stands alone in his opinion.  
 "P. B. M."—Hartshill, will find an answer elsewhere, in the general notice referring to the circumstance which he describes.  
 "A Mason."—To his first question—it is entirely a matter of taste; but varnishing and stretching is the cheapest and easiest mode. To the second—All in good time. To the third—Ask at any bookseller's for Lewis's Guide.  
 "H. T. T."—Walhamstow.—Send us a specimen.  
 Our Clapham Correspondent is thanked; but we have no room.  
 We shall not overlook the circumstance mentioned by our Harwich correspondent.  
 "O. G. M." may have what he requires, by sending to the office.  
 "A Reader in Scotland."—The commodity alluded to is a quack medicine, inflammable in its nature, and we believe poisonous in its application.  
 "S. W. P.'s" suggestions have been received.  
 "Mr. Worley," Winchester, must apply to his newsman.  
 "A Constant Reader," Chiswick, should apply direct to a newsman. We cannot possibly have any control over such cases of extortion.  
 Our Donnington Correspondent will find an explanation of what he refers to elsewhere.  
 "G. R."—Canterbury, may attain his object by applying to his news-agent.  
 "Mr. Newbold," Dudley—We do not lend our engravings.  
 "J. C."—Exeter, may qualify himself by sending six months' subscription.  
 A Farmer's contribution is unsuited to our columns at present.  
 "Oxford Castle."—We have complied with the wishes of our correspondent "E. L." under the peculiar circumstances described.  
 "W. R. H."—Farnouth.—Yes, for one mile.  
 "J. W."—Birmingham.—We think it highly creditable to the news-vender to have taken so much pains. The charge did not emanate with us, but it is no unreasonable.  
 We have received the letter of our fair correspondent at Blackwater-vale, Monaghan, and it shall receive our earliest attention.  
 "Mrs. Alfred Shaw."—This accomplished lady will sing at an early concert a beautiful ballad, entitled "Absence of a Day"; the words and music by the author of "Meet me by Moonlight," which will appear in our next number, embellished with an appropriate illustration.  
 An exquisite portrait of the "Comte de Paris," the heir to the crown of France, and infant son of the lamented Due d'Orleans, will be given in our next number, with illustrative letter-press by our esteemed Paris correspondent.  
 "B."—A small pendent or lever, which is attached to the thigh, and regulates the step.

A German work of art, from the pencil of the imitable Schroeder, will appear in an early number of our journal.  
 Some comic cuts, and an article by Alfred Crowquill, next week.



LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1843.

Although favourable from the first to the imposition of a property-tax, which we have always regarded as a necessary expedient for relieving the burdens of the state, yet we have never shut our eyes to the manifold difficulties which, we were convinced, must inevitably be created by the infliction of an impost so unequal in its operation, and so manifestly unjust in its principle, as that with which the country was saddled by the

act of last session. It is but fair to say that even the most strenuous advocates of the measure never attempted either in or out of Parliament to justify its enactment on any other ground than that of expediency; but, the expedient having failed to arrest the downward course of the revenue, let alone to restore the national finances to that condition which the exigencies of the country required, the objectional details of the tax become more strongly marked and defined, and the utter failure of the experiment proves most satisfactorily that a more unfortunate speculation could hardly well have been devised. The revenue, we are sorry to observe by the returns, has experienced a most unexpected reverse of prosperity, and this evil is in no way mitigated by the fact, that it arises from the decreased consumption of those exciseable commodities which are generally regarded as the moderate luxuries, if not absolute necessities of the poor. One of our contemporaries has attributed this circumstance to the operation of the new poor-law, and we have no doubt that that enactment exercises considerable influence over the fluctuations of such articles as we have alluded to; but much as we detest both the practice and the principle of that measure, we are not disposed to attribute to it solely the weighty onus of an affliction in which the income-tax has clearly a right to participate. It were idle, however, to waste time or occupy space by endeavouring to show which measure exercises the ascendant power. It is sufficient for our purpose to prove that neither the condition of the poor nor the coffers of the State have been improved by the operation of a tax which has only been productive of great local and general annoyance, and which we trust the Legislature, in its collective wisdom, will lose no time in endeavouring to ameliorate. It is absolutely harassing to observe the workings of the measure throughout the country, and the incessant resort to appeals by those whose real income should render them exempt from its operation, but whose most private and confidential affairs are exposed to the prying and impudent curiosity of such zealous and often ill-natured officials as its machinery has called into existence. We trust it is unnecessary for us to state that we have no wish to add to the popular discontent which prevails on this subject; but from all parts of the country, as well as of the metropolis, we are weekly inundated with complaints of the arbitrary and tyrannical manner in which the provisions of the act are carried into effect, and it is therefore really necessary that something should be done, and that speedily too, by which this event may be remedied. Surveyors and assessors appear to have no other object in view than that of unnecessarily annoying the public generally, without reference to the amount of income; for, although the act specifies clearly enough that persons whose income is under £150 should be exempt, yet they seem resolved that in no case above absolute pauperism shall their inquisitorial powers be put in abeyance. In London small clerks and office porters have been dragged from their employment to dance attendance on the grand inquisitors; and, in the country, railway navigators have not been secure from the intrusion of these disinterested patriots. As a specimen of the way in which the business of the commission has been conducted we beg to subjoin the following paragraph from the last number of a provincial paper called the *Aylesbury News*:

Great complaints have been heard in our streets this week. The income-tax commissioners have been assessing the amount of taxation to be levied on her Majesty's lieges in this neighbourhood, and have given a great deal of unnecessary trouble. Parties from all the villages round about here (some of them labourers, earning but 10s. or 12s. a week) were compelled to attend at the court-house on Monday, and were kept waiting two or three days, thus losing their time, and being put to expense and inconvenience. In many cases the costs of the appeal amounted to more than three years payment of the tax sought to be imposed.

If reliance may be placed on these details, the Income Tax has been rendered more obnoxious and intolerable than even its warmest opponents contemplated.

The great feature of foreign news of the week has consisted in the speech delivered by the King of the French at the opening of the Chambers of Peers and Deputies. This event has been illustrated by us in another department of our journal; but as there the entrenchment of art upon the ground of literature did not permit us to accompany our engravings with the full detail of the occurrence which one of them describes, we avail ourselves of the means of giving it an appropriate position in this column, where it will naturally attract the attention and fix the interest of our readers. It will be found that our Paris correspondent has given a careful narration of the whole ceremonial, besides including in his article a literal translation of the French King's speech. The whole account is eminently graphic and characteristic.

## FOREIGN POLITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, January 10, 1843.

## OPENING OF THE ADJOURNED SESSION OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The Chambers renewed their session yesterday, for the brief dynastic one of the new Legislature was confined to the passing of the Regency Bill. It was for a long time doubted whether there would be a royal sitting, but M. Guizot's opinion prevailed in the Council of Ministers, and the customary ceremony was celebrated yesterday, under a splendid sun and blue sky, the usual good fortune having attended Louis Philippe's public days. From the Tuilleries to the Palais Bourbon more than ordinary precautions had been adopted. The procession marched between two lines of National Guards and troops of the line, whilst squadrons of cavalry kept off the populace one hundred yards at least from the military lines. Thus nothing but a glimpse of the royal carriages rapidly passing could be obtained by the crowd, and the King's vehicle, by an excess of precaution, had General Jacqueminot at one door and General Gourgaud at the other. The Pont de la Concorde and the Pont Royal were covered with troops. All the posts in the capital were doubled, and the garrisons of the surrounding towns and villages came up as if for a state of siege. The royal *cortege* precisely at ten o'clock left the Tuilleries, the cannon of the Invalides giving the signal. The procession moved thus:—Detachment of the Municipal Guard. Squadron of the National Guards. Generals Carbonel and Aupich, with the Staff of the National Guards and of the Garrison of Paris. The King's carriage, with Equerries, Orderly Officers, and Aides-de-Camp surrounding it. General Tiburce Sebastiani, with his Staff of the First Military Division (Seine). A Squadron of the National Guards. Two carriages, containing the French Marshals, the Duke de Reggio, Count Molitor, Count Gérard, Count Grouchy, Count Valée,

and Count Sebastiani, and Admiral Roussin. Six other carriages followed with the royal suite. A squadron of dragoons closed the march. Salvoes of artillery announced the King's arrival at the Chamber, where he was received by the grand deputations of Peers and Deputies. Let me first describe, however, the physiognomy of the interior. As early as eleven o'clock the tribunes or boxes reserved for the public, admitted by tickets, began to be filled. The Chamber assumed a different aspect from the last meeting. Then all was mourning. Now elegant toilettes were remarked on the ladies, of varied hues. The crimson velvet canopy, with its *faisceau* of tri-coloured flags over the royal chair, or throne, was without the weepers of black crêpe. Two *tabourets*, or stools, on each side of the King's seat, were placed for the Duke of Nemours, the future Regent, and the Duke de Montpensier, the youngest son of the King. The Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville are abroad. The assemblage amused the long hours of waiting by criticising the parliamentary stars as they entered. The famous Timon (M. de Cormenin) was much stared at, as the writer who had damaged the royalty of Orleans the most seriously. Odillon Barrot, the leader of the Left, with his bald head and restless action, was decidedly a "lion." The venerable Laflitte, who made the July revolution, and has begged pardon of God at the Tribune for so doing, was at his usual place. General Pajol, whose march to Rambouillet upset the throne of Charles X., and who has been so lately disgraced by Louis Philippe, was the object of much attention. The celebrated orator Berryer, with his fine head and melancholy face, attracted all eyes. He has lately lost his wife, to whom he was much attached, and it has been rumoured that he was going to turn monk and leave the world, but his presence dispelled the rumour. He was warmly greeted by everybody as the faithful champion of a fallen cause. Little Thiers, with his great spectacles and sardonic expression, entered just before Count Molé. The latter looked every inch a peer, and the former did not belie his appearance of a truly Parisian *gamin*. The entrance of the *Corps Diplomatique* in the box reserved for them created a buzz. The members thereof were in full uniform, with their stars, orders, &c. The Pope and the Porte excited hilarity by their animated conversation, Count Appony's Hungarian costume and Prince de Ligny's brilliant uniform were declared by the ladies to be unique. The fair *Françaises* indulged in some jokes at the red coat of Lord Cowley. By the way, I had a sight-seeing hunter from England sent to me. He was indefatigable in his inquiries, and was therefore a bore. His great curiosity was to see Marshal Soult. He mistook the usher of the chamber, a member of the council of state, and divers peers for the gallant Marshal. At last the ministers took their seats on the bench before the throne, and a wag signified to him the corpulent figure of Admiral Duperre, the Minister of Marine, as Marshal Soult. Our Englishman gazed at him for some time, and then exclaimed, "Why, he is a bigger man than Lablache!" The real Marshal, I am glad to say, looked well. Guizot threw his disdainful glance at the opposition, inviting it to the attack. The entrance of the Royal Family into their box was followed by a marked deferential silence. The Queen was absent from indisposition. The King's sister, the stateswoman-like Princess Adelaide, the pretty and amiable Princess Clementine, and the handsome Duchess of Nemours occupied the box. The Duchess of Orleans and the Count of Paris and the Duke de Chartres, her sons, were absent. Queen Christina was in a Tribune, looking less fat, and more handsome. Just before the King entered the Ministers took their seats. I give their names as a guide to the future debates.

Marshal Soult, President of the Council, and Minister of War.

M. Guizot, Foreign Affairs.

M. Duchatel, Interior.

M. Lacave-Laplagne, Finance.

M. Cunin Gridaine, Commerce and Agriculture.

M. Teste, Public Works.

M. Villemin, Public Instruction.

Admiral Duperre, Marine.

M. Martin (du Nord), Justice and Seals.

At twenty minutes past one the usher, with a loud voice, cried out "Le Roi," and Louis Philippe entered the passage to the left of the throne. At the dozen steps leading up to it he paused, and took out a large pocket-handkerchief. He ascended amidst a profound silence, and when he bowed to the assemblage there was some cheering. "Sit down, gentlemen," said his Majesty, and down the Chamber sat. Having seated himself, with his sons on each side, he took out the speech, which I subjoin. His voice faltered at the first paragraph, but he coughed and resumed the reading. At the paragraph referring to the Eastern affairs he turned the wrong leaf of the speech, and had to recommence the passage. He spoke out in a louder tone on Spanish affairs, which passage was applauded. His Majesty, in the last passage, again betrayed emotion, and the cries of "Vive le Roi" were renewed with greater vigour; but I should, with all impartiality, and not being one of his subjects, designate his reception as cold compared with former occasions. The following was the speech:

"Messieurs les Pairs, Messieurs les Députés,

"The affection and sympathy of France have sustained my courage. With a heart still lacerated, but full of confidence in your devotedness, in calling upon you in person to resume the course of your labours, I wished to complete now what my grief compelled me to leave incomplete at the opening of your session. You have already done much for the security and future welfare of France, I thank you for it in her name. Whatever may be our trials, I and my family will devote to her service whatever strength and life God may grant to us. Under the favour of order and peace, the national prosperity, attested by the rapid augmentation of the public revenue, develops itself beyond the most sanguine hopes. The firm empire of the laws is the surest guarantee of the general welfare, as it is of the power of the state; and the universally established conviction that the laws will be religiously executed renders less frequent the employment of their severity. I congratulate myself on having attained this happy result. I feel confident that our prosperity will pursue its course without interruption or obstacle. My relations with foreign powers continue to be peaceful and friendly. The concord of the powers has consolidated the repose of the East, and brought about in Syria, for the Christian populations, the re-establishment of a government in conformity with their faith and their wishes. I deplore the troubles which have recently agitated Spain. In my relations with the Spanish monarchy, I have only had in view to protect our legitimate interests, to preserve for Queen Isabella II. a faithful friendship, and to testify for the rights of humanity the respectful succour which honours the name of France. By taking possession of the Islands of the Marquesas, I have insured to our navigators, in those distant seas, an aid and a refuge, the necessity of which had been long felt. Thanks to the persevering efforts of our brave army, our dominion in Algeria becomes everywhere stable and respected. The vigilance and regularity of the Government will complete the work so gloriously carried on by the courage of our soldiers. I have opened with several states negotiations, which will have for effect to give to our agriculture, our commerce, and our manufactures, a more active expansion, and to procure new facilities for our national interests. Financial laws, and divers bills destined to operate important ameliorations in our legislation and government, will be immediately presented to you. Gentlemen, the world is at peace; France is free, active, and happy. I have had, and I shall have, for my only object, to my last hour, to secure these benefits to my country. It is with your constant and loyal co-operation that I have succeeded. You will aid in maintaining and consummating our common labour. This will be for all the most glorious recompense, and for me the only consolation that I can in future hope for."

After swearing in some new members, the Keeper of the Seals declared the session opened, and the King retired and returned to the Tuilleries, amidst salvoes of artillery, the day's ceremony not having been disgraced by the infamous attempt of a would-be regicide, or by the insults of a brutal mob—thanks to the arrangements of the authorities, however, more than the moral disposition of the republican ruffians who are to be found amongst this versatile and excitable population. I will add a few details which may prove useful as to the progress of affairs. M. Sauzet remains President, and MM. Salvandy, Bignon, and Debelleyme, Vice-Presidents. General Jacqueminot, the fourth Vice-President, having resigned on account of his nomination as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards, a fresh election will take place to-morrow. And here a sign of weakness

has been already displayed by the Ministry. It had the intention of starting M. Dumon (*Lot et Garonne*) as the candidate. He is the intimate friend of M. Guizot, and a Doctrinaire; but, the feeling of the Conservatives or the Right having been ascertained, M. Dumon has been withdrawn, and M. Lepetruer d'Aulnay, a Moléite, is the candidate; but it is believed that M. Thiers's friend, M. Vivien, ex-Minister of Justice, will be elected by the majority. This withdrawal of M. Dumon looks as if the Ministry was weak. The commission on the address will be named to-morrow, and this day the bureaux will be named. The Government will also introduce this afternoon the budget of 1844, the bill for the extraordinary credits, the patent bill, and the sugar project of law. It will be at least a fortnight before the debates on the address begin.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

CLAREMONT, Sunday.—The rain, which poured down in torrents during the whole of Saturday night, having subsided shortly after eight, her Majesty and Prince Albert promenaded for a short time this morning in the immediate vicinity of the mansion. The Princess Royal was also taken out for an airing. Divine service was performed at twelve, before her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the members of the household, by Archdeacon Wilberforce. A sermon was afterwards delivered by the Rev. divine.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert enjoyed their usual walk in the forenoon, in the grounds at Claremont, between nine and ten o'clock. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out shooting, attended by Lord Rivers, Hon. C. A. Murray, and Mr. George Anson. The royal party returned to Claremont shortly before two o'clock. The royal dinner party at Claremont comprised only the royal suite. The Princess Royal came to Claremont in the carriage with her Majesty and Prince Albert, without any nurse or attendant whatever.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert enjoyed their accustomed early walk in the park. Prince Albert, attended by Mr. Anson, afterwards rode out on horseback, but returned to Claremont to lunch. The Earl and Countess of Roslyn had the honour of joining the royal circle at Claremont at dinner on Monday evening. It is expected that the Court will not return to the Castle until Monday, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert remaining over Sunday at Claremont. The Princess Royal has been enjoying excellent health during her absence from Windsor.

HER MAJESTY'S HEALTH.—We are informed, on authority which may be relied on, that her Majesty and the Court will return to Buckingham Palace for the season in about a fortnight from the present time.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked as usual in the park in the forenoon, and his Royal Highness afterwards shot in the grounds.

The following circular has been sent to all the supporters of Sir Robert Peel's government:—*Whitehall, January 4, 1843.* Sir,—I take the liberty of informing you, that the meeting of Parliament having been fixed for Thursday, the 2nd of February, public business of importance will be brought forward without delay. I beg to express an earnest hope that it may be consistent with your convenience to be in attendance at the opening of the session.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient and faithful servant,

"ROBERT PEELE."

The Marquis of Normanby has left town for Italy, having been recommended to pass the next few months in the south of Europe for the re-establishment of his health.

It is rumoured that a marriage is on the *tapis* between a lovely and accomplished sister of Mr. Leslie, the present candidate for the county of Monaghan, and the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord John Beresford, nephew to his Grace the Lord Primate.

Lord Brougham is expected to leave Cannes on Saturday next, for Paris, on his way home. Lady Brougham is still in town, improved in health.

Viscount Melbourne has, during the past week, received a large party at Brocket-hall, the noble viscount having entirely recovered from the effects of his late illness.

Lord Stanley left town on Monday for Beaudesert, Staffordshire, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesey.

The Dowager Lady Holland gave an elegant dinner on Sunday in South-street, to the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lord George William Russell, the Earl of Auckland, Hon. F. Byng, Mr. Samuel Rogers, and Mr. H. Luttrell.

THE EARL OF COVENTRY.—His lordship, after rallying some time since, has again sunk into an almost helpless state. An epileptic fit has drawn his mouth on one side, which renders articulation difficult.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Tuesday evening Sir R. Peel arrived in town at half-past six o'clock, by the London and Birmingham Railway, from his seat Drayton Manor, Staffordshire. On Wednesday morning the Chancellor of the Exchequer had a long interview with the right hon. bart. in Whitehall Gardens. Several others of the Cabinet Ministers also visited the Premier during the day.

Sir James Graham left town, on Wednesday morning, for Brighton, the right hon. baronet having relinquished his intention of spending a few days at his seat, Netherby, Cumberland.

The Prison Inspectors transacted business with Mr. Manners Sutton, at the Home Office.

The French Ambassador transacted business on Tuesday, at the Foreign Office. Mr. Dean, Chairman of the Customs, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence in Downing-street.

INCOME TAX.—Upwards of fifteen hundred appeals have been lodged against the assessment of the income tax in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell. The office of the Commissioners in this district has been the scene of much angry feeling.

The *Globe* states that a commercial treaty between England and France has just been presented, signed, to the latter cabinet. It will reduce very considerably the import duties on wines, brandies, and silks, and will afford England fair grounds for demanding reductions on articles of English produce and manufacture in return.

The Ecclesiastical Commission had a meeting on Tuesday afternoon, at their office in Whitehall-place. The commissioners present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Llandaff, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord President of the Council, Sir James Graham, Secretary of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

ROBBERS.—From the house of Miss Young, 14, Felix-terrace, Liverpool-road, a £10 Bank of England note; four sovereigns; 10s. in silver; a gold watch; a silver chronometer, maker's name Barraud, No. 28; a marine chronometer; a silver soup ladle, marked C Y; four table spoons; and three tea spoons. From the person of Mr. William Reason, whilst in the Duke of Gloucester public-house, Gloucester-terrace, Mile End Old Town, three £10 Bank of England notes; two £5 ditto; eight sovereigns; and four half-sovereigns; by two men, one 30 or 40 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, with red whiskers and pale complexion; the other 27 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, and rather slight made; both dressed in pilot coats.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BARNARD, M.P.—A report has become very general that Mr. Barnard, M.P. for Greenwich, is about to resign his seat in Parliament, and several candidates have been named as about to solicit the suffrage of the voters: but it would be premature to mention their names until the certainty of Mr. Barnard's resignation is ascertained.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—A number of workmen are employed, under the Woods and Forests, in preparing both houses for the approaching meeting of Parliament on the 2nd of next month. The men were yesterday engaged in painting, whitewashing, and otherwise renovating the body of the houses, and also the libraries, committee rooms, lobbies, &c. No material alterations are to be made in the interior of the houses.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Queen's Head, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, on the body of Margaret Bush, aged 24, waitress in that establishment. Sarah Brand, the housemaid, said that about eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, being in deceased's bed-room, she asked her whether she was not going to get up; the latter said she was tired, but should rise presently. Seeing that she did not by ten o'clock, another servant went to call her, and found her partly dressed, and half in and half out of bed, and dead. The immediate presence of a surgeon proved useless. Verdict, "Natural death."—[The number of sudden deaths which have occurred in the metropolis during the past week is quite unprecedented.]

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN HOXTON NEW TOWN.—At ten o'clock on Saturday night last a murder and suicide, committed under circumstances of a most distressing nature, caused much excitement amongst the inhabitants of Huntingdon-street, Hoxton New Town, and its neighbourhood. It appears that a man named Giles, with his wife and four children, inhabited a house in that street, and were supposed to live on good terms, but latterly he had become very infirm, and, being unable to work at his trade, he had been reduced to great poverty. On the evening in question, having got his wife and two of the elder children out of the way, he cut the throats of the remaining two, and afterwards committed suicide. A razor, the instrument with which the injuries upon all had been inflicted, was found not far from the body of the murderer. Surgical assistance was immediately sent for, and in a few minutes Messrs. Weston and Beazley arrived, but, as far as Giles and the boy Joseph were concerned, their efforts were useless. The girl Sarah Anne was found to be alive, but extremely weak from loss of blood; hopes are, however, entertained of her recovery. On Monday an inquest was held before Mr. Baker, when, after a number of witnesses were examined, the jury deliberated for a short period, and then delivered the following verdict:—"That the deceased, Joseph Giles, came by his death from a wound inflicted by his father, James Giles, who afterwards destroyed himself while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity."

#### EPIOME OF NEWS.

The fracas between Sir C. Shakerley and Mr. Smettenham (members of the Cheshire Hunt), which was mentioned in our last, has ended by both parties being held to bail to keep the peace. The latter has since made an apology, which renders a contemplated adjournment of the affair to the Continent unnecessary.

The Annual Masonic ball, in aid of the funds for relieving aged and decayed Freemasons, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Tuesday evening last, when an elegant party assembled to do honour to the occasion.

A dreadful thunder-storm took place in the neighbourhood of Maclesfield on Thursday morning last, when several houses were struck with electric fluid and partially destroyed, but fortunately no lives were lost.

On Tuesday evening the annual ball in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, was held at the London Tavern, when there was a numerous and respectable attendance of the friends and patrons of that truly charitable institution.

On Tuesday last a carpenter, named Reeves, was employed in cutting a trap-door on the premises of a corn-factor, in the Borough-road, when losing his equilibrium, he fell through, and was killed.

An aged lady, named Atkins, residing at Hoxton, committed suicide on Sunday morning last, by swallowing a large dose of laudanum.

At the Brighton petty sessions on Tuesday, two powerful-looking fellows were committed to take their trial on a charge of highway robbery, committed in the open day.

On the night of the 11th of November several shots were fired into the dwelling-house of Edward Haycock, a police officer, situated on Aldbury Heath; and last Saturday night another attempt was made to murder him, by some villain, who fired a shot through his bedroom window, in the village of Shere. The magistrates of Guildford have offered a reward of £100 for the discovery and apprehension of the perpetrators of these murderous outrages.

During the gale of wind on Tuesday morning the upper sheathing of the facade at Hyde Park Corner was carried into the ground attached to the keeper's lodge.

The quarterly meeting of the subscribers to the Royal Free Hospital for the destitute sick was held on Tuesday evening, when it appeared that the number of patients relieved during the quarter amounted to 4524.

On the 10th inst. Sir James Law Lushington, deputy chairman, and Mr. Farren, resident director of the Asylum Life Office, had an interview with the Chevalier Bünsen, plenipotentiary from the court of Prussia, on the subject of establishing branches of that institution in Berlin and other parts of the Prussian dominions.

Mr. Thomas Blackburn, of Benthall, in Lancashire, dined, the last day of the old year and the first day of the new one, on new potatoes grown in the open air. They were the fourth crop raised by him from the same ground during the present year, and he has already planted the same patch of land with a fifth.

The last accounts from Rome speak of the probability that a vicar apostolic will immediately be appointed by the Pope for China.

It has been recently stated that a new Central Criminal Court would probably be erected on the spacious site where the untenanted prison of the Fleet now stands. The matter has for some time been one of deep consideration by the civil authorities, and it is not unlikely that the thing contemplated will be realised.

At Clerkenwell police-office, on Tuesday, twenty-eight of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Sepulchre were summoned for refusing to pay their tithes.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the London Joint Stock Bank was held at the office, in Princes-street, on Wednesday last, when the report and statement of the accounts were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Vaughan, the once celebrated tenor singer, died at Birmingham, on Monday last, in his sixtieth year.

On Wednesday last, Philip Ward, an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, who had been many years in the Foot Guards, and served throughout the Peninsular war, proceeded from his residence, in the New-way, Westminster, towards Oxford-market, to receive his pension. He, however, had not gone further than Pall-mall when he was seized with a fit. The old man was placed in a cab and driven home, but on his arrival there he was found to be a corpse.

The Government has returned a formal answer to the memorial of the Non-intrusion Convocation lately held in Edinburgh. It is understood to be unfavourable to the claims of the party.

A correspondent sends us the details of a catastrophe which occurred on the London and Brighton railway on Tuesday last, by which several persons were seriously injured, and, amongst the rest, a poor soldier had his arm broken. We are assured that this occurrence was entirely attributable to the negligence of the company's servant, in allowing the engine to pursue a wrong line, a mistake—if a mistake—which is highly unpardonable, and cannot be too strongly reprehended.

The extensive silk-mills belonging to Messrs. Hurdisty and Co., at Durslill, near Shepton Mallet, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening last.

The weather still remains very unsettled. A sharp frost prevailed during Tuesday night, and the ponds in the vicinity of town were next morning covered with ice of a considerable thickness. The thermometer at noon stood at freezing point in an exposed situation; wind north-east. Towards evening the mercury rose slightly, and the wind moderated. A heavy fall of snow took place between seven and eight o'clock, which continued at intervals throughout the night and during Thursday.

A tract of good land, about 90 miles long, extending from the River Glenelg to the sea-coast in South Australia, has been lately discovered, in which several extinct craters have been found filled with water.

The floating breakwater constructed by Captain Groves has withstood the fury of the recent storm uninjured, and at length promises complete success.

A gentleman named O'Brien, residing at Phenix Lodge, Cheltenham, was suddenly seized with a fit whilst playing at billiards, and expired on the spot.

Another awful instance of sudden death occurred to the Earl of Carlisle's porter, at that nobleman's residence in Grosvenor-place, Millicombe, on Sunday last, who, having dined heartily, took his usual seat in the hall chair, and immediately expired.

The remains of the late Major-General Drummond were interred in the churchyard at Plumstead on Monday. The funeral was strictly private.

Mr. Purvis, Whitehill Cottage, Chester-le-Street, gathered in his garden at that place, on Monday, the 2nd inst., a nosegay composed of carnations, picotees, and pinks, crimson, pink, yellow, and white Chinese roses, Christmas roses, double and single stocks, and wall-flowers, a great variety of polyanthus and auriculas, forget-me-nots, pansies, sweet-williams, lupins, hypericums, floxes, fuchsias, with a variety of other flowers in great perfection.

Last week an accident occurred on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, owing to the negligence of the breaksman, by which several of the company's servants were seriously but not dangerously injured.

A wall, upwards of twenty feet high, situated in High-street, Wapping, fell on Saturday evening, but luckily without any sacrifice of human life, which was the more providential as it occurred in a much-frequented thoroughfare.

On Tuesday morning a spirited cart-horse was frightened by the band of the Grenadier Guards playing in the New-road, when, dashing off at a furious rate, the cart was smashed to atoms, and the horse forced into the area-gate of 84, Gloucester-place, down the steps of which he was precipitated without injury, but the owner has been unable since to extricate him.

A sailor belonging to a schooner fell overboard opposite Woolwich on Tuesday last, and, being reduced to the last extremity, was fortunately rescued by the crew of the Syren steam-boat, the captain's presence of mind having suggested the most prompt assistance.

At a half-yearly meeting of the friends and supporters of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, held on Monday last, at the London Tavern, it was stated in the report that during the last fifty years of the society's operations 1800 deaf and dumb children had been taught to read, write, and cipher, to correspond with others by means of signs, and to understand the truths of the Christian religion.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—A hostile meeting took place at Mahebourg, Mauritius, on the 21st of September, between Capt. Hutchinson, 35th Regiment, and Assistant-Surgeon Gallway, Royal Artillery. The principals having changed shots at 10 paces without injury to either, the parties left the ground.



Saturday Evening.

CLAREMONT, Thursday.—The Queen and Prince Albert went shooting in Claremont Park in the morning. The Prince afterwards went out shooting.—The Princess Royal rode in the park on a pony.—In the afternoon her Majesty and her august consort walked to the garden, and promenaded some time.—The royal dinner party included the Duchess of Norfolk, Lord Rivers, the Hon. C. A. Murray, Mr. Anson, and Major-General Wemyss.—The expected stag-hunt in the vicinity of Claremont was countermanded, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather.

CLAREMONT, Friday.—The tempestuous state of the weather throughout the day prevented her Majesty and Prince Albert from taking their usual walk in Claremont Park. Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner, and the Misses Gardiner, had the honour of joining the royal party at Claremont at dinner. The French Ambassador transacted business yesterday at the Foreign Office. Despatches from the Governor of Malta were received yesterday at the Colonial Office.

The Duchess of Kent has been unremitting in her attention to the Prince of Wales during the absence of the royal parents.

Sir Robert Peel does not intend returning to Drayton Manor previous to the meeting of Parliament. Lady Peel and family are expected in Whitehall-gardens to-morrow. Several of the Cabinet Ministers visited the right hon. baronet this morning.

We are deeply concerned to observe by the accounts from the provinces that incendiary fires are becoming alarmingly frequent in almost all parts of the country.

We regret to record the demise of Lieut.-Colonel Benjamin Bunce, and also of Admiral Thomas Alexander, who expired on Tuesday last at his residence in Hampshire.

A frightful accident occurred on the North Midland Railway, on Wednesday, by which a commercial gentleman from Glasgow, whose name has not yet reached us, was killed on the spot. It occurred in consequence of a luggage train running into the passenger train, by which the carriages were all smashed to pieces, and the engine of the former greatly injured. The catastrophe is attributed to the culpable stupidity of the engineer. The head of the unfortunate deceased was cut completely off.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF FOUR LIVES.—Extract of a letter from Sligo, dated Jan. 9:—"The brig *Tampico*, Capt. Greig, belonging to Workington (Cumberland), which sailed from Limerick on Monday, the 2nd inst.; for Glasson Dock, with a general cargo, in running for this port (Sligo), on Thursday, the 5th, during a thick fog and heavy gale of wind, was driven on the Seal Rock in this bay, and became a total wreck. At six o'clock on the following morning (Friday) four of the crew were washed off the deck by a tremendous sea and drowned. Their names are William Conn, mate; James Currie and James Walker, apprentices belonging to Harrington; and Simon Flanagan, seaman, belonging to Workington.

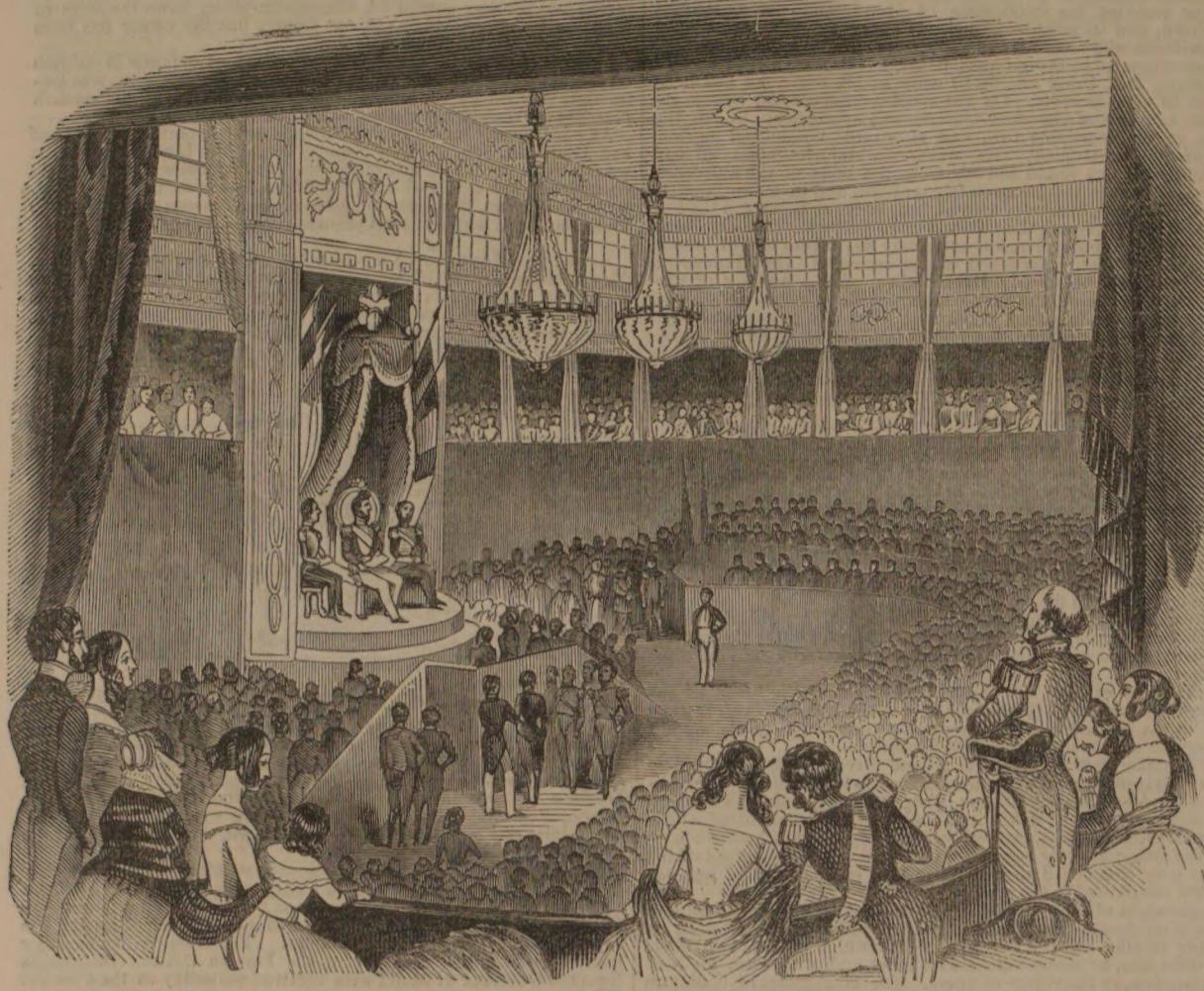
MORE SHIPWRECKS.—The Prince Regent of London, Jarmaine, master, bound to Portsmouth, with a general cargo, came on shore at Brighton, on Thursday morning, between the Brunswick-terrace and Copperas Gap, but by means of Captain Manby's life-line, the crew was saved in a very exhausted state.—Intelligence has reached town of the loss of two other vessels at Bearshide, about eight miles eastward of Brighton, one of which is the John and William, belonging to Messrs. Mallance and Catt, extensive merchants and brewers, at Brighton, and that three of the crew have been drowned. The name of the other vessel has not yet reached us, but there is no doubt of the truth of the information. We regret to state that the accounts from the various coasts are very distressing as regards destruction of property, but happily the loss of human life has not been great.

A shipwreck is reported to have occurred on the Irish Coast near Balintore, by which seven lives have been lost.

An Irish provincial paper has the following startling announcement:—"A list of the subscribers to the reward for the murder of James Scully, Esq., appears in our columns of this day!"

COURT OF CHANCERY, FRIDAY.—BLUNDELL V. GLADSTONE.—JUDGMENT.—This was a suit

## OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

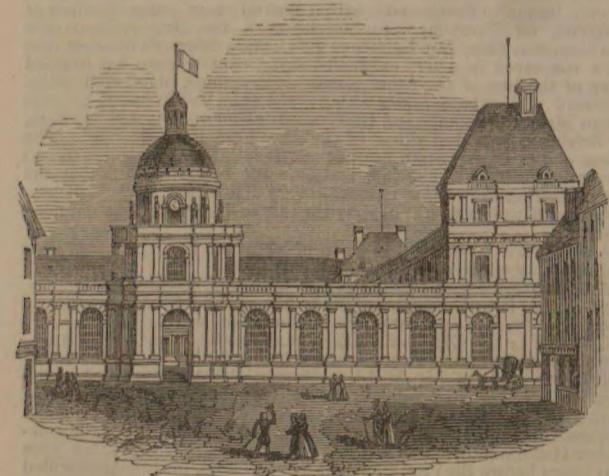


DELIVERY OF THE KING'S SPEECH.—See page 22.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Our artist is old-fashioned enough to give the precedence to the peers. Our Gallic neighbours would be indignant if it were not bestowed on the Deputies. *De gustibus, &c.*—the saying is musty, but doctors always will differ as to French and English customs. Well, then, there is the Luxembourg in all its glory before you; its rulers have changed pretty often, but the copy of the Florence Pitti Palace remains unimpaired by time. Mary de Medicis, the widow of Henri Quatre, built it in 1612, and the architect was Desbrosses. The original site was the hotel of the Duc d'Epinay Luxembourg. Mademoiselle de Montpensier and the Duchess de Guise have been domiciled therein. In 1694 Louis XIV. bought it of the latter, and subsequently the Duchess of Brunswick and Mademoiselle d'Orléans resided at the palace. It returned to the crown under Louis XVI., who gave it to Monsieur. In the revolutionary period the Luxembourg was converted into a prison. Under the Consulate it was a Senate, and now it is the Chamber of Peers. Since the "glorious three days" it has been the high tribunal before which have appeared the regicides, the republicans, the royalists, and the imperialists. I have seen standing at the bar of the Court of Peers the ministers of Charles X., the republicans of Paris and Lyons, Fieschi and his accomplices of infernal-machine memory, Barbès, Darmes, Alibaud, Mennier, Pasquier, Quenisset, Prince Louis Napoleon,

Peers. The state prisoners on their trial are ranged in this recess in the form of a bar, and the President's seat is removed to their left; whilst the crown lawyers sit opposite the Chancellor, and the counsel of the accused just under them. Exactly fronting the President's chair are the tribunes for the reporters. The galleries assigned to the public, admitted only by tickets, are to the right and left of that of the press. The gold-laced embroidery of the blue dress-coats of the Peers, give them rather a footman-like appearance; but amongst the veterans of the empire there are some fine-looking men. Baron Pasquier is dignified as the Chancellor, and the Grand Referendary, the Duc Decazes, has a fine head. It is impossible to mistake the noble bearing of the Count Molé amongst the Peers. He is what is rare to find amongst Frenchmen, even of rank, really a gentleman. He shows blood in everything. As the Peers are only created by the King for life, there have been some singular introductions as the old Peers have dropped off; and, to keep up the number, it has been found requisite to pension a few. The Chamber of Peers has no signs of a political existence. Its only attribute now is that of a court of justice, and since 1830 the *procès monstre* has been almost an annual affair.



THE LUXEMBOURG, OR CHAMBER OF PEERS.

&c.—a strange medley of men. Who may yet figure before this court, who can dare predict? The building itself is nearly a square. The front towards the Rue Tournon and the garden is 360 feet long, and the remaining fronts about 300. There are four square pavilions in one extensive court surrounded by porticos. Our sketches represent a view of the facade of the palace on the side of the garden, with an angle of the basin. The second depicts a portion of the facade in the Rue de Vaugirard, seen from the Rue de Tournon. The garden of the Luxembourg is the only public promenade for the Faubourg St. Germain. There are several fine statues and vases, and there is a noble alley having for perspective the Observatory. At the extremity of the alley, on the vacant spot between the railing of the Luxembourg-garden and that of the Observatory, Napoleon's "bravest of the brave," Marshal Ney, was shot in 1815. The wall with some blood stains is still pointed out. Next to the garden of the Tuilleries, those of the Luxembourg take precedence. In some respects the elevated positions of the latter render them superior to any Parisian promenade. There is a large sheet of water, and the walks are ornamented with orange trees. The alterations and improvements in these gardens of late years have been very extensive. The light and elegant dome of Doric and Ionic orders is very striking. The Luxembourg gallery of paintings contains a collection of the works of modern French masters. Many of the master-pieces have been removed to the Louvre. The saloon assigned to the Peers is semicircular in form. The seats are arranged in the form of an amphitheatre. The Chancellor of France and President, Baron Pasquier, occupies a seat in a recess facing the



THE PALAIS BOURBON, OR CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

This chamber holds its sittings in the ancient Bourbon Palace, situated Rue de l'Université, opposite that of Bourgogne, and on the Quai d'Orsay, opposite the bridge of Louis XV., or, as it is often called, Pont de la Concorde. This edifice was begun in 1722, but it is to Napoleon that the facade on the side of the Seine, with its superb peristyle, is due. It consists of twelve colossal columns of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a triangular and finely-proportioned pediment. A magnificent flight of steps leads to the peristyle. At the foot of these steps are colossal statues of Minerva, France, Sully, Colbert, L'Hopital, and D'Aguesseau. The gardens attached to the Palais Bourbon, with a terrace 300 feet long, command a fine view of the Champs Elysées, Tuilleries, Place Louis XV., the villages of Chaillot, Passy, Auteuil, &c. The entrance to the Chamber of Deputies is, literally speaking, by the Rue de Bourbon, and it is quite picturesque to see the royal procession pass under the portico, with its Corinthian colonnade on each side, leading to a court 280 feet long and 162 broad. The Chamber for the Deputies is in the form of a half circle. The Ministerial bench is in the front row, and behind are ranged the seats of the deputies, rising one above the other. The tribune, or the rostrum, with a flight of steps on each side, faces the deputies. Just above this tribune is the President's chair. When there is a royal sitting, this tribune is entirely removed, and a platform, with a chair on the summit, is placed in its stead. It may perhaps be useful to designate the state of parties in the Chambers, as expressed by the seats they occupy. The Extreme Right, or l'Extrême Droit, are benches occupied by the partisans of the banished and elder branch of the

Bourbons, deposed, in 1830, by the younger branch, or the Orleans family. The Extrême Droit deputies are called sometimes Carlists, sometimes Royalists, but more often Legitimists, from their upholding the divine right of succession. The Côté Droit, or Right, seats are occupied by Conservatives or Monarchs: these deputies would (in the majority) just as lieve have Henri Cinque as Louis Philippe; for, strange as it may appear, the adherents from affection to the Orleans family count but perhaps one hundred really devoted men in the Chamber. The Conservatives are, in short, either Royalists or Orleanists, as circumstances turn up. The Centre Droit are Ministerialists. The Centre Gauche, or Left Centre, deputies are now split into two frations; one is headed by Thiers, and the other is the Dufaure-Passy portion, which separated from Thiers when the coalition was broken up, in 1839. The Gauche, or Left, side benches are occupied by the Odillon Barrot and Lherbette parties. This is called sometimes the Dynastic Opposition; meaning that it will go to the extreme of Liberalism, but with a monarch to reign, but not to rule. The Extrême Gauche, or Extreme Left, are Bonapartists, Radicals, and Republicans.

## POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXVI.



SIR HENRY POTTINGER.

Sir Henry Pottinger is the present British Plenipotentiary in China, where he has been entrusted with the difficult task of negotiating with the authorities of the "flowery land," a task which it is universally allowed he has most successfully executed. In truth he is an admirable specimen of the class of diplomatists the best fitted of all others to meet the craft, dissimulation, and treachery which, though often too prevalent in European diplomatic agents, prevail to an incredible extent among the political chiefs of the East, and most of all among those of the Chinese. It is no derogation to the Talleyrands and Metternichs of Europe to say that in finesse, plausibility, and all the specious devices that can be used to cover a total want of sincerity, they are exceeded by the mandarins and commissioners of the Celestial Empire. Intercourse with them on any recognised principles has long been the despair of diplomacy. Two costly embassies, undertaken for the express purpose of establishing more intimate relations with them, proved utter failures. When the charter of the East India Company expired, and the trade with China was made an open one, the disputes, which had been frequent enough in the time of the Company, became multiplied, and the difficulties of carrying on an intercourse with those who had the power of settling them became more and more confirmed. Then followed the rapid spread of the opium trade, the prohibitions of the traffic, the consequent contraband introduction of the drug, and the seizure of the property of the English merchants in the factory of Canton, the last proceeding making all former causes of quarrel petty and insignificant in the comparison. The history of the transactions which ensued is a long and wearying detail of negotiations that led to no result, and explanations that produced no mutual understanding. This first stage was closed by the melancholy death of the high-spirited Lord Napier, who sank under the efforts he made to settle the disputes on both sides, without resorting to the last extremity—an appeal to arms—the issue of which to the Chinese all but themselves plainly foresaw; he failed, however, and died worn out with fatigue of body and anxiety of mind. The next plenipotentiary was Captain Elliott, under whom the affairs, that had been bad enough before, became, if anything, rather worse, inasmuch as they were conducted during a period which was neither one of peace nor war, but an anomalous combination of both. It should be borne in mind, however, that Captain Elliott was exposed to an awful degree of responsibility, and was for a long space of time left to act without any instructions from the home Government, a piece of neglect which has never been satisfactorily explained. Under such circumstances, it was almost impossible for any man to act with effect; still, he concluded a treaty with the Chinese Government, by the terms of which Canton was ransomed, and the island of Hong-Kong ceded to the English. The terms did not give satisfaction at home, and Captain Elliott was superseded as plenipotentiary by the subject of our sketch, who was nominated to the charge by the Melbourne Ministry in the very last days of its power. Before Sir Henry Pottinger reached his destination, which was in the month of May, 1842, the Government by which he had been appointed had ceased to exist, but his fitness for the task entrusted to him was proved by his being continued in it by their successors. Captain Elliott returned to England: he left behind him the esteem and respect of a large number of personal friends, but a general impression that, as a negotiator, he wanted both dignity and decision. He was assailed by a portion of the Conservative press, but their attacks ceased after the eulogium of his personal character and abilities pronounced by Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons.

Immediately on the arrival of Sir H. Pottinger, a complete change came over the spirit in which the operations had been conducted. He was accompanied by Sir W. Parker, as commander of the naval force; and the first result of their vigorous exertions was the capture of Amoy. This was followed

up by movements, of which the details are too familiar to the public to be recapitulated here; they terminated with the entry of an English naval force into the Yellow River, and with the English guns bearing, it may be said, on the walls of the capital of China. Sir H. Pottinger dictated the terms of a treaty in every way advantageous to the interests of this country. The only doubt is, whether it will be observed after the force to which it was conceded is withdrawn.

Sir H. Pottinger is a colonel in the service of the East India Company, and before he was selected for the management of affairs in China he had had considerable experience in the diplomacy required to deal with the demi-civilization of the East, as political resident of the Company in the district of Cutch. As a gentleman both by birth and education, we have no doubt that his manners are distinguished by the *suaviter in modo*; but he is a soldier also, and his countenance indicates, by its expression, that he can soon apply the *fortiter in re*, if the first mode fails. Protocols and political notes, and all the formalities required by the etiquette of the "red tape" school, would be quite thrown away in the regions watered by the Indus or the Ganges, or within the belt of the Great Wall. There the only chance of bringing things to a conclusion is to have all demands backed up by balls and bayonets. All other systems have always failed; and Sir C. Napier in Syria and Sir H. Pottinger in China owe their success to the same cause, the being able to say, "Do this or else —." The reader can supply the alternative. It is understood that the gallant negotiator, having accomplished all that could be expected, is desirous of returning home, but that it is probable he will be requested to remain to see what turn affairs are likely to take—a precaution far from unnecessary. Sir Henry is the second son of Eldred Curwen Pottinger, Esq., and is the first baronet of the name, the baronetcy having been bestowed on him in 1839.

## CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXIII.



RICHMOND CHURCH.

Pursuing our way up the river from Fulham Church, the subject of our last illustration of the ecclesiastical buildings of London and its environs, we arrive at Richmond. The scenery around this gem of the Thames,—its undulating glades, woody knolls, bold eminences, and delightful prospects—with the queenly river gliding all stately, the brightest feature in the landscape—long since gained for Richmond the praises of poets, the study of painters, and the patronage of pleasure-seeking cts. And right well and truly does the spot deserve every encomium passed upon it, for nature has been bountiful in congregating here all those various beauties of surface, foliage, and water, which singly render a spot interesting, but together make it beautiful. The charms of many a rural spot through broad England—delightful perhaps as this—have been left unhonoured and unsung, condemned, as the poet sings, "to blush unseen." Not so with Richmond. Her glades have been the hunting grounds of princes, her heights the seats of palaces, her quiet hedgerows the musing-places of poets and painters. Here Thomson wrote his "Seasons," gleaning in this neighbourhood those rural images which he has transferred indelibly—a lasting picture of nature, and a masterpiece of the literature of his country. Nor was he ungrateful, as his oft-quoted lines, glowingly recounting the charms of Richmond, most fully testify. Here also lived Sir Joshua Reynolds—the first of Royal Academic Presidents and of English portrait painters—the friend of the massive Johnson, and of the versatile and graceful Goldsmith—the talented Sir Joshua, who combined with great love and comprehensive

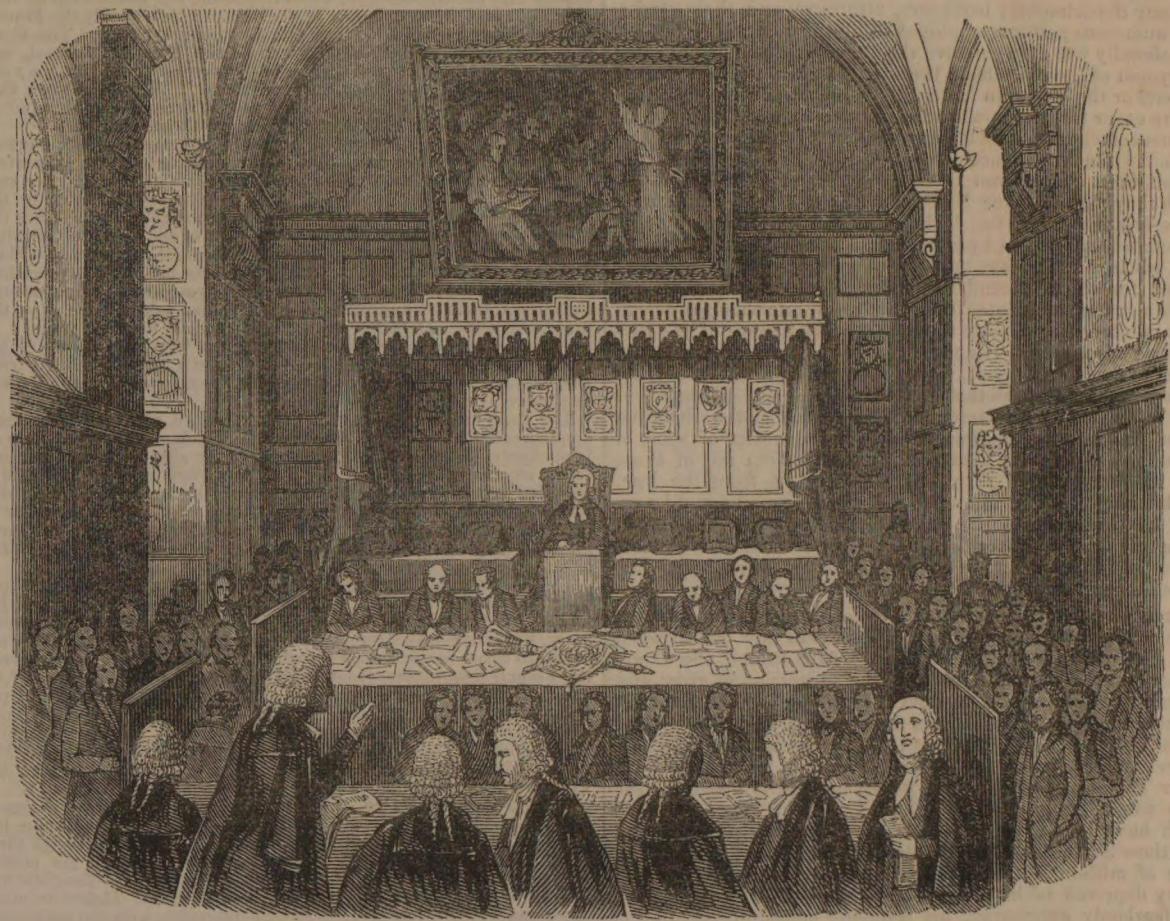
A MEMORIAL ERECTED BY HIS SON,  
CHARLES JOHN KEAN  
1839

knowledge of nature all the niceties of execution which the highest walk of art requires, and to the mind of a master added the manners of a gentleman. And—going back in order of time—here another author, who has left his stamp upon our literature, spent a portion of his life, for with Richmond is connected the names of Swift, Stella, and Sir William Temple. During his stay upon the Continent, Sir William had, by his talents and character, attracted the notice of the Prince of Orange, and when in after years that prince had become King William he renewed his intimacy with the English King—now his subject—and often did they walk pleasantly together in the gardens of the old priory at Richmond. During Sir William's illness, Swift is said to have had the honour of the King's companionship, and been taught by him "how to cut asparagus in the Dutch fashion," and receiving from the monarch the offer of being made a captain of horse! The Dean of St. Patrick's a courtier, and the proposed captain of a troop! It sounds strangely. Not alone artists, however, and authors, but actors, too, have linked their memories with this spot. Here lived and lies buried, Mary Ann Yates, in her day a celebrated tragic actress. She died in 1787. Near her remains lie of those of James Feary, described as "of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden," also known in his time as a talented actor; and last, here slumbers the ashes of Edmund Kean, to mark the spot of whose sepulture a small tablet has been raised, but whose genius, as a representative of Shakespeare's characters, has rendered his memory superior to all monumental aids.

The church itself is an unpretending structure, having at its western extremity a low embattled tower, built of stone and flints. It has a nave and chancel and two aisles, and contains

the monuments of various persons of consideration—some of them contemporary with, and the servants of, Queens Mary and Elizabeth, and King Charles the Second. An old admiral (Holbourn) also has a tomb here; and Mr. Lewis, a barrister, claims a posthumous renown by the singularity of his epitaph; while the record of Thomson's death, in 1748, also finds a place. The building is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

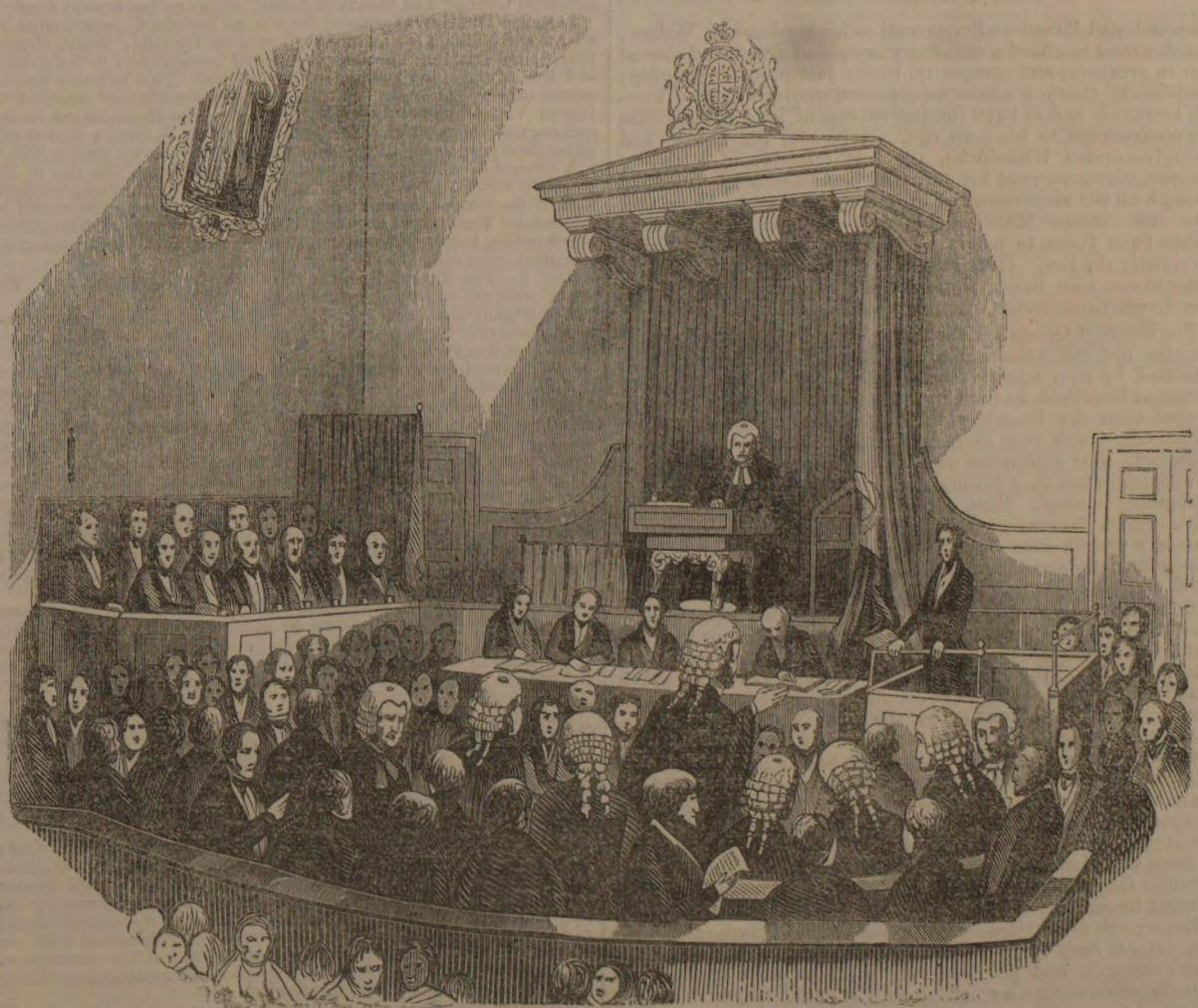
In Royal memories Richmond is particularly rich. It gained its name from the Earl of Richmond, whose accession to the English throne as Henry the Seventh gained him less renown than became him from the simple fact of a dramatist, one William Shakspeare, having chosen him as an actor in a drama, as the opponent of the "crooked-back tyrant," Richard. Before Henry the Seventh's day Richmond had been a royal residence—indeed a palace stood here as early as Edward the First's time, and was known as the palace of Sheen. In this building Edward the Third closed his long and victorious reign; and Henry the Seventh, who had given it his name, and still later, Elizabeth "the maiden Queen," here laid down the crown of England at the feet of their superior, Death. Here bluff Harry the Eighth first essayed those feats of tilt and tourney which he afterwards repeated in the Field of the Cloth of Gold: here Wolsey lived in regal state, after he had given Hampton to that royal master who afterwards deserted him; and here was nursed that last hope of the Stuarts—the Pretender. With all these memories added to the glory of its scenery, who shall deny to Richmond the tribute of a passing visit, or doubt the right of its quaint old church to a place among the more architectural, but perhaps not more interesting, churches of the metropolis?



THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

COMMENCEMENT OF HILARY TERM.  
We take the opportunity of the commencement of Hilary Term to present our readers with several illustrations of those

great sanctuaries of justice, the Courts of Law, which are on the occasion of opening the Term the scene of several ceremonies of a more than usually interesting character. The



THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

chief feature of the day is the procession of those venerable dispensers of justice and oracles of wisdom, the Judges of the land, through Westminster Hall to the various Courts. This is an occasion of great interest, which awakens feelings of the most exciting character in the breast of every reflecting observer. It is indeed a spectacle of the most imposing kind, and one which may well raise in English bosoms a sentiment of pride in the popular character of their glorious institutions. Purposes of the most important character are subserved by it: the majesty of the law is thus brought home to the popular mind, and the judges, the embodied images of its sanctity, are brought into close contact with members of every rank and class of their fellow-countrymen. We will shortly place before our readers the leading features of this ceremonial, and then we will ask them to accompany us into the interior of the Courts of Law.

About half-past one the Judges' carriages arrive from the private residence of the Lord Chancellor, where the Judges have breakfasted, at the great door of Westminster Hall, which, as well as the wider area of Palace-yard, is thronged with a multitude of men, drawn together from all quarters of the great metropolis, and its adjacent territory, to gaze upon the scene there presented to their eyes. Here you may see men of independent fortunes—landed gentlemen and magistrates of the county of Middlesex or Surrey, or wealthy merchants from the City. There you will perceive a knot of gaping rustics—farmers or labourers; in another corner a group of unwashed artisans, in their ordinary working attire; but the bulk of the spectators are evidently, from their respectable appearance, composed of individuals belonging to that immense, important, and influential body, the middle classes of the capital. There is, as may be supposed, a large intermixture of persons connected with the profession of the law, in some of its many departments; barristers, attorneys, and their clerks, with numerous persons employed in offices about the Courts. Occasionally you may perceive the shovel-hat and wig of some clergyman of the old school, the scarlet uniform of some gallant soldiers, or the tarpaulin hat and blue jacket of some jolly tar. All are eager for the show, and about the expected time of its commencement the buzz of conversation becomes louder, and proclaims the impatience of the crowd. The Judges having arrived, then alight from their carriages, an avenue through which they may advance is formed by the crowd, who divide themselves into two dense bodies, and the bustle and noise is immediately succeeded by a profound and respectful stillness. They advance with grave and dignified pace up the passage opened for them, ascend the stairs which lead to their respective courts, and enter their halls. While this is proceeding it is interesting to note the varying demeanour of the surrounding spectators. The most general impression appears to be that of awe and respect, which is testified unmistakeably by the countenances of the throng. Sometimes one of the lower class, perhaps a poor tattered demalion with his clothes hanging raggedly about him, anxious to attract the notice of some of the Judges, and to be honoured by a bow from one of those great magistrates, will thrust himself forward from the line, and, bending low and almost to the ground, salute and be saluted by the Judge as he passes. Occasionally you detect among the group of faces the sinister leer of some secret con temner of the laws of his country, or the savage scowl impressed on the repulsive features of the criminal.

Let us now pause for a moment to contemplate the interior of the courts, now thronged with members of the bar, arrayed in all their panoply of wig and gown. And first of the Court of Chancery. When one thinks of the succession of great and venerable Judges who have filled the high office of Chancellor, and uttered their decisions from the elevated bench before us, one is constrained to admit that this island contains within its borders no more solemn or important locality. From the days of Sir Thomas More to those of Lyndhurst it has been the scene where great events have taken place, where lawsuits which have lasted for centuries have been terminated, and litigations have been solved which concerned property of the value of millions. Here sat More, whom the tyranny of Henry deprived of his head, for conscientiously adhering to, and fearlessly expressing, his religious creed, in violation of every principle of justice and liberty. Here sat the proud and pampered Wolsey, bloated with the spoils of a nation, and surrounded by a numberless train of obedient servitors, looking up to his slightest nod with awe. Here sat the mighty law-giver of nature,

"The greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind"—

the wonderful Bacon—who, as well as his predecessor Wolsey, was destined to afford a striking example of the instability of human greatness and prosperity, in the just punishment of his misdeeds by that law whose most sacred interests he had himself betrayed, and to have the ingredients of his poisoned chalice commended to his own lips. Here sat the honest and strongly-minded Whitelocke, the just minister of a daring usurper, who preserved his purity of heart and soul unsullied through all the vicissitudes of his changeful times. Here, too, sat the corrupt Macclesfield, who condescended to take bribes from those to whom he was sworn duly and truly to administer the law. Here sat the venerable Eldon; and, to come to our own times, those rival luminaries of equity and law, Lords Brougham, Cottenham, and Lyndhurst.

The Court of Queen's Bench has been the scene of events perhaps not less remarkable, and its judicial seat has been tenanted by men equally eminent in their own department. It was at Guildhall, in the City, that the celebrated trials connected with the Popish plot, and with the accusations for witchcraft, which cost so many innocent persons their lives, occurred. But within our own days, the area of the court at Westminster has been thronged on more than one occasion of surpassing interest. Here occurred the trial of Lord De Ros, with all its famous exposures of gambling and profligacy among a certain class of the aristocracy. Here too the Canadian prisoners, accused of participating in the insurrection of 1838, were brought up for judgment. We well remember being present when they were brought into the court fettered and manacled, under the escort of Mr. Cope, the governor of Newgate, and a detachment of powerful-looking criminal officers; and the clink of the hammers, as the handcuffs were taken from their wrists, seems to be sounding in our ears at this moment. It was in this court that the great Sir Matthew Hale, that most upright, sagacious, and independent of all judges, presided. It was in this court that the hardly less great Lord Mansfield for twenty years gave forth those decisions which were and are regarded as oracles by succeeding generations of lawyers. When we call to mind the career of some of those

great men, and the humble beginnings of their great fortunes—from what low sources they took their rise, against what difficulties they struggled in their ascent to eminence, by what almost insurmountable obstacles they were opposed, and to what pitch of greatness and power they at length attained—we cannot omit impressing upon our readers the weight of their example, and pointing out to all who may peruse our present observations a splendid field of ambition which is open to all, if they will but pursue their ends with the same means of honesty, frugality, industry, and perseverance which proved

successful in the cases of these great ornaments of the legal profession.

The Courts of Exchequer and Common Pleas have also ranked among their judges many eminent names, although less brilliant than those we have enumerated. It was in the latter that Tenterden so long presided with such uniform ability and impartiality, and here he laid the foundation of that code of commercial jurisprudence which now obtains. Here too took place the celebrated action of Norton v. Melbourne, in the year 1836.

But want of space now compels us to bring our remarks to a close.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Sunday and Monday were chiefly occupied with the advices from India respecting the evacuation of Afghanistan, and the destruction of the bazaar, which supply the French journalists with causes to vituperate the British troops. The Conservative *Débats* and *Presse*, as well as the Royalist, Liberal, and Republican organs, are not sparing in their remarks on what they designate "barbarities without cause or excuse." We will remark that the Parisian prints rely on the extravagant accounts of the Indian press, and not on the official despatches, for their *data*.

Some disturbances had taken place at Nantes, in consequence of the high price of provisions. The markets had been entirely deserted, the people in the neighbouring districts refusing to bring in their produce, for fear of being plundered. The *National* of that town, on the 6th instant, states that the disturbance had partially subsided, but the markets still remained unsupplied. "Several of the National Guards," it says, "who were proceeding to the Town-hall, were at that date disarmed and insulted. To-day the markets are, as the preceding days, totally destitute of provisions. The troops of the line occupy the streets, but no tumultuous assemblage has taken place as on the preceding days. Detachments of cavalry have been despatched to procure a supply of provisions for the town, but none have yet arrived. Further reinforcements of troops are expected, but we trust they will not be necessary, as everything appears more tranquil than yesterday."

The Paris Opposition journals of Tuesday are not sparing in their condemnation of the King's speech on Monday. They all, more or less, express disappointment and anger at the absence of any allusion to the treaties of 1831 and 1833. The paragraph relative to Spain is regarded by the Opposition journals as highly equivocal. They observe that it amounts to nothing more than a declaration in favour of Queen Isabella, leaving to the French Government its own interpretation of the way in which its friendship is to be manifested towards her.

The *Débats* contains an analysis of the accounts from Spain, mixed up with observations anything but friendly to the Regent and his ministers. Considering the connexion of this journal with the Court party, the article leaves no doubt of the feelings which inspired the allusion to Spain in the King's speech, although prudence may prevent the French Government from going further than the exhibition of its dissatisfaction. The *Presse* inserts a letter from Madrid, charging the British minister in that capital with having taken part in discussions with the Regent and his Council relative to some pretended remonstrances by the Duke de Gluckenberg. According to the *Presse*, Mr. Aston is constantly endeavouring to excite hostility between the French and Spanish Cabinets.

SPAIN.—MADRID, Dec. 31.—The squadron of the United States of America, which had so long remained stationary at Port Mahon, has removed, for what they call winter quarters, to Genoa, although there is hardly any winter in the Mediterranean, and although the port of Genoa is far more distant from their scene of action—Tangiers and Morocco, to watch which the now French port of Algiers is much more conveniently situated. A misunderstanding with the authorities and inhabitants, rising out of the assassination of a man, occasioned the removal. The American Ambassador here has nothing whatever to do with this squadron, which receives its orders from the Navy Department at Washington directly; and, as the political relations between Spain and the United States are in a state of dead calm compared to the excitement between this and certain European countries, Mr. Washington Irving will have plenty of leisure to finish his new historical novel, "The Moors in Spain," which he has now in hand.

JAN. 2.—The Regent entered the city on horseback, surrounded by a large and brilliant staff, among whom were Generals Rodil, Grasis, Ferraz, and Iriarte. The Regent repaired immediately to the palace, and the troops filed off under the balcony. This military parade passed off very coldly, and at three o'clock the Regent returned to Bueno Vista, apparently much fatigued. The illumination in the evening was very partial. The general opinion is that a decree will immediately be issued for the assembling of the Cortes on the 10th.

A council of ministers was held in the evening on the day of the Regent's arrival. No decision had been come to respecting the business of the session, but a belief prevailed that the Cortes would be dissolved. The Regent was much fatigued, and confined himself to his chamber, leaving the duchess to receive the authorities and foreign ministers, who called to pay their respects.

JAN. 4.—The Regent dissolved the Cortes by decree this day. The new Cortes are convoked for the 3rd of April.

The Regent has experienced some relief, and his sufferings have nearly ceased. Bepose was very necessary for him. Count Almodovar is still suffering.

The decree dissolving the Cortes, published in this day's *Gazette*, has produced a lively sensation, because attention is naturally directed to the consequences that this important act may produce. As to the measure itself, circumstances had rendered it indispensable; the coalition had taken up such a position that any accommodation between it and the Executive Power was henceforth impossible. The Catalonian Deputies were in a state of excitement, which might from one minute to another become fatal. The Government was aware that a furious accusation had been drawn up already against the Ministry by the Deputy Almethier, and that this accusation, expressed in the most energetic terms, was to have been laid upon the table in the first meeting of the Chambers. All this was an unfavourable symptom for the immediate resumption of legislative business.

The Ministry, which takes upon itself the responsibility of this measure, does not appear disposed to retire actually; at least, nothing announces it. However, it is generally believed that a modification of the Cabinet will take place sooner or later, and M. Gonzales and Infante are spoken of as likely to be called upon to direct the general elections.

AMERICA.—The New York packet-ship, New York, Captain Cropper, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, bringing dates from that city to the 19th ult., inclusive of eight passengers.

We are sorry to state, that the Canadian papers announce that Sir C. Bagot was much worse, and no hopes were entertained of his recovery. Sir R. Jackson will convene the new parliament, and act as Governor *pro tem.*

A great sensation has been caused at New York by the arrival of the United States brig Somers, from a cruise on the coast of Africa, during which her crew, encouraged by a midshipman named Spencer, had mutinied, and formed a plan to seize the ship and throw the captain and first lieutenant overboard. This was discovered through one of the crew, and the midshipman and two ringleaders were sentenced by a drum-head court-martial to be hung at the yardarm, and the sentence upon the three was carried into execution immediately. The affair took place off St. Thomas's.

Congress has transacted no further business of importance. The weather, both in the States and Canada, was very severe, and all inland navigation suspended. In business matters there was nothing

new; the rate of exchange was the same as at last advices. The Britannia's news had not reached New York on the 19th; she having left here on the 4th for Boston, it was hourly expected.

HONDURAS.—We have received a file of the *Belize Gazette* to the 19th of November inclusive, by the Florida Blanca, arrived yesterday. An extract from the *Jamaica Journal* of the 18th of October is published in the *Gazette*, stating that the Governor of Cuba had prohibited the landing of any person from the coast of Terra Firma. The frigate Electra was soon to leave Belize for the Gulf of Mexico, when she would look in at Campeachy, Tampico, and some other ports, and then go on a surveying expedition along the coast of Texas. There is no other news. All appeared quiet in Central America.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—It appears likely that in the attempt of Mexico to take possession of Texas and Yucatan she will lose both.

When we last heard from Campeachy, the Yucatecos, the New Englanders of Mexico, had completely beaten the Mexican forces in one pitched battle, and that the latter were suffering considerably from desertion and want of provisions. By the delays on the part of the Mexicans, the Yucatan Government had time to fortify Campeachy in the most perfect manner, and to receive reinforcements from the interior sufficient to repel any attack that may be made upon that city.

Our last accounts from Texas were not of much moment. General Woll, the Mexican general, had been driven beyond the Rio Grande, and there were Texans enough in the field to keep him at bay. As the entire Mexican navy were engaged in bombarding Campeachy, no attack had been made upon Galveston. The Texan navy had met with the loss of the schooner San Antonio, and the remaining vessels belonging to that service were shut up in New Orleans for want of funds.

The steam-frigate Montezuma, built in England for Santa Anna, is probably at Vera Cruz ere this. She was at St. Thomas's on the 22nd ult.

LOSS OF STEAMERS.—Since July 1, 1841, no less than eighty-five steamers have been burnt and snatched on the western rivers. Total loss at least 1,400,000 dollars, in little more than one year.

BUENOS AIRES.—By an arrival of a merchant-ship, the *barque John Cross*, we have dates from Buenos Ayres to Nov. 5. It was there believed that the imperial agent had remonstrated with the Monte Videan Government on an apparent alliance with the rebels in Rio Grande; and further, that he had demanded leave to return to Rio de Janeiro in consequence. Her Britannic Majesty's schooner Cockatrice, the U. S. corvette Decatur, and the French schooner Eclair were in port. Markets dull. Exchange 2.29 upon England. There were fifty-two vessels in port. The ship Gilmore, from Calcutta, was in the Channel, and landed passengers last night. She had the following:—Lieut. Smith, H. M.'s 16th Lancers; Lieut. Little, H. M.'s 39th Regt.; Lieut. Archer, H. M.'s 39th Regt.; Mr. Morrison and Dr. Abbott: encountered very heavy weather in the Bay of Bengal and off the Azores; from the effects of the former she was relieved at the Cape. She left Calcutta July 4, and Table Bay Nov. 7.

#### PROCLAMATION. FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO ALL THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS, AND PEOPLE OF INDIA.

My Brothers and my Friends—Our victorious army bears the gates of the temple of Somnauth in triumph from Afghanistan, and the despoiled tomb of Sultan Mahmood looks upon the ruins of Ghuznee. The insult of eight hundred years is at last avenged. The gates of the temple of Somnauth, so long the memorial of your humiliation, are become the proudest record of your national glory; the proof of your superiority in arms over the nations beyond the Indus. To you, Princes and Chiefs of Sirhind, of Rajwarra, of Malwa and Guzerat, I shall commit this glorious trophy of successful war. You will yourselves, with all honour, transmit the gates of sandal-wood through your respective territories to the restored temple of Somnauth. The Chiefs of Sirhind shall be informed at what time our victorious army will first deliver the gates of the temple into their guardianship, at the foot of the bridge of the Sutlej. My Brothers and my Friends—I have ever relied with confidence upon your attachment to the British Government. You see how worthy it proves itself of your love, when, regarding your honours as its own, it exerts the power of its arms to restore to you the gates of the temple of Somnauth, so long the memorial of your subjection to the Afghans. For myself, identified with you in interest and in feeling, I regard with all your own enthusiasm the high achievements of that heroic army; reflecting alike immortal honour upon my native and upon my adopted country. To preserve and to improve the happy union of our two countries, necessary as it is to the welfare of both, is the constant object of my thoughts. Upon that union depends the security of every ally, as well as of every subject of the British Government, from the miseries, whereby, in former times, India was afflicted; through that alone has our army now waved its triumphal standards over the ruins of Ghuznee, and planted them upon the Bala Hisar of Cabul. May that good Providence, which has hitherto so manifestly protected me, still extend to me its favour, that I may so use the power now entrusted to my hands, as to advance your prosperity and secure your happiness, by placing the union of our two countries upon foundations which may render it eternal.

(Signed)

ELLENBOROUGH.



LITERATURE.

#### THE HISTORY OF THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF ANCIENT GREECE.

By J. A. ST. JOHN. 3 vols. 8vo. Bentley. Beyond question, this is the most valuable book which the present season has yet produced, whether we consider the importance of the subject treated, or the intrinsic merit of the work itself. It can hardly be necessary for us to detain our readers with many remarks on the former point. To all it must be an interesting and delightful employment to investigate the character and manners of a people who have filled the whole earth with the fame of their deeds—whose great men, although "being dead, yet speak," and exercise even now the most extensive influence on the progress of events, and the development of modern society and national character. This has ever been the favourite pursuit of the statesman, the philosopher, the poet, and the military commander, the leaders of the human race. Of late years it has been matter of deep and just regret that the taste for classical studies in England was declining, that few books, and those not of a high class, were published on such subjects, that there was a want of profound and philosophic scholarship, and that Britain had no names to show to match against such men as the Niebuhrs, Müllers, Boeckhs, and Wachsmuths of Germany. We are happy to think that a better period has at length arrived, and we hail, in the publication of so elaborate a work as the present, one of the most promising symptoms of the favourable change in public taste, and in itself a contribution of the utmost value to our knowledge of antiquity.

The works of the Continental scholars above mentioned possess singular merits, but, we are constrained to add, equally serious defects. No one will deny that they have cleared up many disputed points in Greek and Roman archaeology, that they have thrown light on much that was obscure, and corrected much that was erroneous, that they have afforded materials for forming a juster and more accurate appreciation of the customs and institutions of the ancients than any that could have been arrived at before their labours were given to the world. On the other hand, it must be said that their extreme love of theorizing often hurries them into the most ground-

less, and indeed ridiculous conclusions, and that their compositions are entirely devoid of all attractions of a popular character—a fault even more serious, considered with reference to its bearing on the general utility of the book. They are the productions rather of plodding antiquarians, than of thorough classical scholars possessing minds imbued with an intimate sympathy with the great writers of Greece and Rome, and even with something of their genius. To clear arrangement, to easy and eloquent exposition, to ingenious reasoning, to rich illustration, they have little or no pretension. They are heavy and repulsive disquisitions, unrelieved by either grace of style or variety of theme. Even the great work of Niebuhr himself (we mean his "History of Rome") is perhaps the most uninteresting book ever written on such a subject; and we doubt if any one but a reviewer, or an under-graduate cramming for his examination, ever had the patience to read it through. But enough of them. What English literature and the English public require for this province of knowledge is a class of writers who can combine German industry and patience with English energy and philosophy.

Mr. St. John is at least as well qualified as any other author of the present day for the task he has undertaken. He is known to the learned world by his travels in Egypt, a book full of interesting matter both to the scholar and the general reader, and in which we may indicate his dissertation on the Pyramids as the best, and indeed the only source from which the curious inquirer can obtain anything like a rational account of the true use and purpose of these mysterious structures. He has travelled in the East as well as in Greece and Italy, and brings to the work, it is evident from the most cursory perusal of the book, a mind well stored with extensive reading. We gather from a passage in the preface, that he intended originally to present a complete picture of the Greeks, as well in their political or public, as in their private life; to describe the constitutions and governments of the various Grecian states, as well as the manners, customs, and character of the people. Subsequently, however, finding the work extending to an enormous length under his hands, he was induced to narrow his plan, and to confine himself for the present, at least, to the latter branch of the subject. But, after all, it is impossible very accurately to discriminate the boundaries of each division; and, in the present work, accordingly, we find much matter that might be introduced under either head, and that is indispensable to the proper study of Grecian history. Religion, literature, and the theory of art, have all the most intimate connexion both with private character and manners, and with national power and greatness. Mr. St. John says, in his preface—

"It has been my aim to open up as far as possible a prospect into the domestic economy of a Grecian family, the arts, comforts, conveniences, regulations affecting the condition of private life, and those customs and manners which communicated a peculiar character and colour to the daily intercourse of Greek citizens. For, in all my investigations about the nature and causes of those ancient institutions which, during so many ages, constituted the glory and the happiness of the most highly gifted race known to history, I found my attention constantly directed to the circumstances of their private life, from which, as from a great fountain, all their public prosperity and grandeur seemed to spring."

Indeed, the great sources of a nation's happiness and power must always lie about the domestic hearth. There or nowhere are sown, and for many years cherished, by culture, all those virtues which bloom afterwards in public, and form the best ornaments of the commonwealth. Men are everywhere exactly what their mothers make them. If these are slaves, narrow-minded, ignorant, unhappy, those in their turn will be so also. The domestic example, small and obscure though it be, will impress its image on the state; since that which individually is base and little, can never by congregating with neighbouring littleness, become great, or lead to those heroic efforts, those noble self-sacrifices, which elevate human nature to a sphere in which it appears to touch upon and partake something of the divine.

By minutely studying, as far as practicable, those small obscure sanctuaries of Greek civilization—the private dwellings of Attica—I hoped to discover the secret of that moral alchemy by which were formed

"Those dead, but sceptered sovereigns who still rule  
Our spirits from their urns."

In these haunts, little familiar to our imagination, lay concealed the germs of law, good government, philosophy, the arts, and whatever else has tended to soften and render beautiful the human clay. That this was the case is certain; why it should have been so, we may perhaps be unable satisfactorily to explain; but that is what we shall at least attempt in the present work, and, for this purpose, it will at the first glance be apparent, that the most elaborate delineation of the political institutions of Athens must prove altogether insufficient. These were but one among many powerful causes. The principal lay deeper in a combination of numerous circumstances:—a peculiarly perfect and beautiful physical organization; a mind fraught with enthusiasm, force, flexibility, and unrivaled quickness; a buoyancy of temper which no calamity could long depress; consequent, probably upon this, a strong religious feeling ineradicably seated in the heart; an unerring perception of the beautiful in art and nature; and, lastly, the enjoyment of a genial climate, and an atmosphere pure, brilliant, and full of sun-shine as their minds.

The object of the author, as explained by himself, is fully carried out in the book, which contains the most ample and detailed accounts of the course of private life in Greece; of education and funeral ceremonies; of trade, commerce, agriculture, navigation; of the manner of living among the people, their avocations and amusements, their festivals and banquets. Added to these, there are, as we have intimated, excursions into the higher regions of philosophy, religion, and the fine arts. In fulness of statement and elegance of style it is approached by no work which has yet been written on the subject. Archbishop Potter's "Greek Antiquities" is rather a school-book than one which would satisfy a mature mind, and Hase's "Ancient Greeks," published a few years ago, is a mere manual, though a very excellent one.

It is obvious that we cannot follow the author into all the branches of so vast a theme; we can only select a few points which seem to us to call for particular remark. We recommend the chapters on Infanticide and Slavery to careful perusal; they will be found full of information on those very curious subjects, which it is important to weigh well even at the present day. The same may be said of that part of the work which treats of the condition of women among the Greeks. The second chapter contains a most eloquently written general view of the Hellenic character. There are perhaps one or two questionable positions advanced here. Mr. St. John seems inclined to ascribe the division of the Greek population into many separate states, not, as is commonly done, to geographical position, but to a more refined cause, the abundance of men in every district endowed with the ability and passion for governing, and the jealousies and strife thereby engendered, which prevented the subjection of one district to another. (Vol. i. page 36.) Now, for our parts, we cannot help thinking that this is refining them too much. The real origin of these independent states is rather to be found in the primary separation of the race which peopled them into different families or clans; and we think the abundance of political talent rather the consequence than the cause of this sub-division of the nation. We have little doubt that were England so sub-divided at the present day, a similar consequence would follow; and even during the middle ages a parallel result may be observed in the greater number of active and energetic men among the nobility, for instance, produced by the greater power and independence thus enjoyed by individuals within their own sphere. Again he says:—

"The most remarkable peculiarity in the Greek character was a certain centrifugal force, or abhorrence of centralisation, which presented insurmountable obstacles to the union of the whole Hellenic nation under one head. The inhabitants of ancient Italy exhibited on this point an entirely dissimilar character. Though differing from each other widely in manners, customs, and laws, they still possessed so much of affinity as enabled them successively to unite themselves with Rome, and melt into one great people. The causes lay in their moral and intellectual character: possessing little genius or imagination, but much good sense, they experienced less keenly the misery of inferiority, the anguish of

defeat, the tortures of submission, and calculated more coolly the advantages of protection and tranquillity, and all the other benefits of living under a strong government.

Is not the real cause of the union of Italy under the Romans, to be found in the fact that the Roman state, which rose on the ruin of the great Etrurian League, constituted in Italy a preponderating power, capable of subduing the rest, such as never at any time existed in Greece, where the various states were all too nearly balanced, and too firmly supported by equilibrant systems of alliance, to allow one to gain a confirmed domination over the rest of Greece?

There are few subjects on which Mr. St. John leaves us to desire further information, yet we may indicate one or two omissions. We could have wished for some light on the cruel practice of vivisection, or dissection of the living subject, by anatomists—one among the many sanguinary usages of antiquity. In his account of the theatre (vol. ii. p. 220—218) the author is far from being so minute as in some other parts of his subject; but we are perfectly aware that this branch embraces such an infinity of matters, that a separate treatise would be required to do justice to it. Still, some points are lightly touched] that might perhaps as well have been dwelt upon. Among these is the very curious contrivance of the brazen urns and vases which the Greeks let into the walls of their immense theatres for the purpose of concentrating, diffusing, and directing the sound. These vessels of resonance were known by the name of *ηχεια*, and are mentioned by Julius Pollux, as well as by Vitruvius. They appear to have been arranged—and, indeed, must have been, to produce the intended effect—in parallel lines, round the theatre, at fixed distances from each other; and Dr. Burney, in the "History of Music," is of opinion that they were framed and modulated on a musical scale of semi-tones, so as to harmonize with the voices of the actors, who chanted the speeches of the Greek tragedies. We remember well consulting a celebrated professor of acoustics on this point, who gave it as his opinion that the employment of these vessels in unroofed theatres of enormous extent, calculated to hold 20,000 persons or more, would be in perfect accordance with the laws of sound, and admirably calculated to answer the purpose above mentioned, although, in our modern close theatres, it would lead to nothing but confusion and jarring discordance. The principle on which these vessels were constructed is the same with that on which the whispering-gallery of St. Paul's, the echoing vase of Versailles, and the centre niches of Westminster-bridge, are formed. In the latter, it is known that if two persons place themselves exactly opposite to each other, one in the focal point of each niche, the whispers of one will be distinctly audible to the other, above the intervening hum of the passengers. It is rather unaccountable that Mr. St. John should have said so little of this most curious point of the theatrical economy of the Greeks; but he, like Homer, may be excused an oversight or two in a work of such immense labour, and collected from such a host of original writers, commentators, travellers, and essayists. It is easy to conceive that the theatrical festivals of the Greeks, when new tragedies were produced, must have presented a spectacle of astonishing splendour. An immense multitude of spectators collected in a glorious edifice under the blue sunny skies of Greece. The magnificence of the scenery, the strange effect of the masked actors bellowing through their voice-conductors the magical words, which were taken up and re-echoed through the audience by the gigantic brazen vases, must have formed a spectacle more easily imagined than described. We could wish to see some national celebration of this kind introduced at the present day, under proper modifications, at which prizes might be proposed for the most perfect dramatic work. Coleridge has somewhere made a similar suggestion, and we may take some future opportunity of explaining our views on this head more fully.

At page 196 of volume iii. we find mention made of an invention which would be very wonderful, if we could rely on the accuracy of the authority who states the fact. "Petronius," says Mr. St. John, "informs us, that in the reign of Tiberius a skilful experimentalist discovered the art of rendering this substance (glass) malleable, but that the emperor, from some freak of tyranny, put the man to death, and thus his secret was lost to the world." What a loss for our modern glass-manufacturers! But we are afraid the story is somewhat apocryphal. Petronius is the only authority referred to by Mr. St. John; and his assertion which he puts into the mouth of Primalchio, the fictitious personage under whose mask he describes the Emperor Nero, is not worth much. The matter, however, is also mentioned by Dion Cassius, lib. 57, page 617, as well as by Isidorus, book 16, chapter 15, in nearly the same words as Petronius. Pliny, in his "Natural History," book 36, chap. 26, briefly alludes to the circumstance, but judiciously adds this *caveat* at the end, that the story was more rife than certain (*eaque fama crebrior din, quam certior, fuit*). John of Salisbury, a learned monk of the 12th century, whose works, although long fallen into oblivion, are well worthy of perusal, is the first modern writer who mentions the circumstance, but with a hint of his disbelief of it. As he tells the tale better than any of the others we will amuse our readers by translating the passage from his *Policraticus*, book 4, chapter 5, a work, which, we are ashamed to say, has never yet been translated into English, although five or six times translated into French. "There was a certain artificer, who made glass vases of such tenacious grain that they could no more be broken than if they were gold or silver. When, therefore, he had made a goblet of this ware, of the purest make, and worthy, as he considered, of the emperor alone, he repaired to Caesar with his gift, and was admitted. The beauty of the work was praised, the artifices applauded, and his present accepted. But he, that he might convert the admiration of the beholders into amazement, and win the favour of the emperor more fully, asked for the cup from Caesar, and, having taken it, threw it on the pavement with such force, that not even brass of the most solid and firm texture could have resisted the shock unbruised. Caesar was not more astonished than alarmed at this. But the other took from the ground the goblet, which in truth appeared to be not broken, but damaged, as if the substance of brass had put on the figure of glass. Then, drawing a hammer from his bosom, he beat the glass smooth, as if it had been a brazen vessel injured, by repeated blows; which being done, he believed himself to be in the very seat of Jove, inasmuch as he thought that he had deserved the friendship of Caesar and the admiration of all. But it turned out otherwise; for Caesar asked if any other but he knew how to make such another goblet? To which, when the man answered no, Caesar straightway ordered him to be beheaded, saying that if the trick were to become known, gold and silver would soon be as cheap as clay." So much for the inflexible glass, which we are afraid thrifty housewives must still rank in the catalogue of *desiderata*, and are long likely to do.

We extract the following passage (vol. ii. pages 16—17) on that universally interesting topic,

#### MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.

The relations and friends followed, forming, in most cases, a long and stately procession, which in the midst of crowds of spectators, moved slowly towards the temple, thousands strewing flowers or scattering perfume in their path, and in loud exclamations comparing the happy pair to the most impassioned and beautiful of their nymphs and gods. Meanwhile, a number of the bride's friends, scat-

tered among the multitude, were looking out anxiously for favourable omens, and desirous, in conjunction with every person present, to avert all such as superstitious taught them to consider auspicious. A crow appearing singly was supposed to betoken sorrow or separation, whereas a couple of crows, issuing from the proper quarter of the heavens, presaged perfect union and happiness. A pair of turtle doves, of all omens, was esteemed the best.

On reaching the temple, the bride and bridegroom were received at the door by a priest, who presented them with a small branch of ivy, as an emblem of the close ties by which they were about to be united for ever. They were then conducted to the altar, where the ceremonies commenced with the sacrifice of a heifer, after which Artemis, Athena, and other virgin goddesses were solemnly invoked. Prayers were then addressed to Zeus and his consort, the supreme divinities of Olympus; nor, on this occasion, would they overlook the ancient gods Ouranos and Gaia, whose union produces fertility and abundance—the Graces whose smile shed upon life its sweetest charm, and the Fates, who shorten or extend it at their pleasure, were next in order adored; and, lastly, Aphrodite, the mother of Love, and of all the host of Heaven the most beautiful and benevolent to mortals. The victim having been opened, the gall was taken out and significantly cast behind the altar. Soothsayers, skilled in divination, then inspected the entrails, and if their appearance was alarming the nuptials were broken off, or deferred. When favourable, the rites proceeded as if hallowed by the smile of the gods. The bride now cut off one of her tresses, which, twisting round a spindle, she placed as an offering on the altar of Athena, while, in imitation of Thesius, the bridegroom made a similar oblation to Apollo, bound, as an emblem of his out-door life, round a handful of grass or herbs. All the other gods, protectors of marriage, were then, by the parents or friends, invoked in succession, and the rites thus completed, the virgin's father, placing the hand of the bridegroom in that of the bride, said, "I bestow on thee my daughter, that thine eyes may be gladdened by legitimate offspring." The oath of inviolable fidelity was now taken by both, and the ceremony concluded with fresh sacrifices.

As a specimen of the lively and animated manner of Mr. St. John, we subjoin also his translation of the song of the swallow, used by Rhodian beggars in spring-time (vol. iii. page 93):—

The swallow is come, and with her brings  
A year with plenty o'erflowing,  
Freely its richest gifts bestowing,  
The loveliest of lovely springs.  
She is come, she is come,  
To her sunny home,  
Then bring forth your store,  
Bring it out to the door—  
A meas of figs, or a stoop of wine,  
Cheese or meal, or what you will,  
What'er it be we'll not take it ill,  
Even an egg will not come amiss,  
For the swallow's not nice,  
When she wishes to dine,  
Come, what shall we have? say, what shall it be?  
For we will not go,  
Though time doth flee,  
Till thou answerest yes, or answerest no.  
But if thou art curios, we'll break down the gate,  
And thy pretty wife we'll bear away;  
She is small, and of no great weight—  
Open, open, then we say.  
Not old men, but boys are we,  
And the swallow says, open to me.

#### ORIGINAL POETRY.

CONTRIBUTED BY LORD LEIGH.

If knowledge were the *all-in-all*, the good Supreme, the Lucifer unchanged had stood; Had still above angelic host outshone Myriads who brighten round the sapphire throne, Countless, as ocean-waves seen far and far Glowing beneath the Day-God's blazing car. But knowledge is to good or ill allied As coloured by humility or pride.

As wave Atlantic, urged by winter gales, A mural pile of porphyry assails; Thus, mob-impelled, ambitious spirits strive Old institutions from their base to drive; Prophets of woes themselves create; disdain To aid their living instruments of gain; And burdens that they ought themselves to bear, On others' shoulders place, and fix them there. They, as the swallows that perplex the eye, With rapid and erratic movements fly, With tortuous fancies, useless to mankind, Vex, dazzle, and distract the public mind. Panting for fame, these spirits soar above The sober flights of charity and love; While lightnings, flashing round their course, presage Commotions on the earth, and civic rage! Though zealous for the public good, they deem Self-sacrifice to be an idle dream. (The priest refused his money to the knave That ask'd for alms, and yet his blessing gave.) 'Balm to hurt minds' their *eloquence* affords; Cheap virtue is humanity in words.

#### DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

TAGLIONI AND CERITO.—These rival daughters of Terpsichore are both engaged for the Carnival at Milan, after which we may hope to see them in London.

MISS CLARA NOVELLO.—It is rumoured that this young lady, whose success throughout Italy has been so very and deservedly great, will shortly appear at Drury Lane, in a new adaptation from the Continent.

DUPREZ AND STAUDIGL.—If it be true, as stated, that these great singers are engaged to appear at Covent Garden, in Rossini's "Guilaine Tell," what a treat we may look forward to, sung as that exquisite music must be by such *artistes* as the establishment will then have the pride to boast of!

MRS. ALFRED SHAW.—It is with unfeigned pleasure that we learn this most accomplished vocalist, in addition to her unrivalled abilities in her art, has had the judgment and delicate taste to refuse the part of *Macbeth*.

EDINBURGH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—According to the will of the late General Reid, by which a provision was made to support a musical professorship at the University, and also a sum towards the "getting up" of a musical festival in Edinburgh, this latter will take place on the 13th of February next. Sir Henry Bishop, the lately-elected professor, has been in town, making the necessary engagements and arrangements, which we understand will be on the most splendid scale.

NATIONAL MUSIC.—No less than three champions are in the field in the cause of national song—Mr. Wilson for Scotch, Mr. Hornastle for Irish, and Mr. Russell for American (?) melodies. Mr. Wilson, who is peculiarly well adapted both for the recitation parts and vocal illustration of his subjects, also lectures upon the music of the Sister Isle in the happiest manner of his own discovered entertainment.

SROUR.—This great master's new oratorio, "The Fall of Babylon," has been performed with the greatest success at Manchester. Why are the metropolitans so indifferent to this grand work as not to produce it in preference to many others of inferior merit? Surely Professor Taylor (the author of the words) would most gladly lend his valuable aid in directing it, as he has done in the provinces.

MASTER PALMA.—This youthful pianist gave concerts last week at Dover and Canterbury (his native place), which were brilliantly attended. The extraordinary performances of this wonderful boy excited universal enthusiasm on the part of a delighted audience in both places, particularly in the latter, where of course the attendance was more numerous.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—We learn from Paris that Mr. Lumley, the director of our Italian Opera, has arrived in that city from Italy, where he has been forming engagements with some *artistes*, new to this country, but of the highest celebrity in their own. Amongst these is Signor Conti, a tenor of prodigious power and most finished style. The charming Moltini is re-engaged, we are happy to perceive. As to the ballet, Mr. Lumley seems determined to make it this season outshine all former brilliancy, having engaged no less than the three first *danses* of the day, who will in themselves form a constellation of beauty and art when they appear together in a *pas de Graces*. M. Perrot is preparing a new ballet for the opening, and a host of other novelties are to appear in succession.

Mr. Frederic Webster and his very talented little boy, who plays the part of *Mother Bunch* in "Ricquet with the Tuft," take their benefit at the Haymarket on Monday. The bill of fare is full of attraction, and the *beneficiaries* both deserve the patronage of the public.

## ANNIVERSARIES.

In accordance with the suggestions of many of our correspondents, we have determined on introducing into our columns a new feature, which, we believe, will be another fair occasional source of gratification, while it will serve to awaken wholesome recollections of history, and remind the reader, from time to time, that the passing day or hour which he is allowing to fly unheeded is the immediate anniversary of some bright or dark passage in the story of his country's fame—some hero's birth or death or gallant daring—some achievement of battle or of peace—some beautiful episode

of personal or national romance—some marvellous institution founded, or shining dynasty overthrown;—in a word, something remarkable and memorable, which else might go forgot. To such events in the past records of history we now intend to give the illustration of art, and, under the general head of ANNIVERSARIES, to present a series of pictures, which may not only have present interest, but something like enduring character beside. We shall select the subjects at random, so that the variety may equal the attractions of the associations called up; and, as Monday will be the anniversary of the Peninsular battle of Corunna, suppose we commence with our artist's delineation of

continued firm, and his thoughts clear; once only, when he spoke of his mother, he became agitated. He inquired after the safety of his friends, and the officers of his staff, and he did not even in this moment forget to recommend those whose merit had given them claims to promotion. His strength was failing fast, and his life was just extinct, when, with an unsubdued spirit, as if anticipating the baseness of his posthumous calumniators, he exclaimed, "I hope the people of England will be satisfied! I hope my country will do me justice!" The battle was scarcely ended, when his corpse, wrapped in a military cloak, was interred by the officers of his staff in the citadel of Corunna. The guns of the enemy paid his funeral honours, and Soul, with a noble feeling of respect for his valour, raised a monument to his memory.

Thus ended the career of Sir John Moore, a man whose uncommon capacity was sustained by the purest virtue, and governed by a disinterested patriotism more in keeping with the primitive than the luxurious age of a great nation. His tall graceful person, his dark seraching eyes, strongly defined forehead, and singularly expressive mouth, indicated a noble disposition and a refined understanding. The lofty sentiments of honour habitual to his mind, adorned by a subtle playful wit, gave him in conversation an ascendancy that he could well preserve by the decisive vigour of his actions. He maintained the right with a vehemence bordering upon fierceness, and every important transaction in which he was engaged increased his reputation for talent, and confirmed his character as a stern enemy to vice, a steadfast friend to merit, a just and faithful servant of his country.



THE DEATH OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

This interesting event is thus narrated in Napier's spirited "History of the Peninsular War":—

Sir John Moore, while earnestly watching the result of the fight about the village of Elvina, was struck on the left breast by a cannon shot; the shock threw him from his horse with violence; he rose again in a sitting posture; his countenance unchanged, and his steadfast eye still fixed upon the regiments engaged in his front; no sigh betrayed a sensation of pain; but in a few moments, when he was satisfied that the troops were gaining ground, his countenance brightened, and he suffered himself to be taken to the rear. Then was seen the dreadful nature of his hurt; the shoulder was shattered to pieces, the arm was hanging by a piece of skin, the ribs over the heart broken, and bared of flesh, and the muscles of the breast torn into long strips, which were interlaced by their recoil from the dragging of the shot. As the soldiers placed him in a blanket, his sword got entangled, and the hilt entered the wound. Captain Hardinge, a staff officer, who was near, attempted to take it off, but the dying man stopped him, saying, "It is as well as it is. I had rather it should go out of the field

with me." And in that manner, so becoming to a soldier, Moore was borne from the field.

From the spot where he fell, the general who had conducted the retreat was carried to the town by a party of soldiers. The blood flowed fast, and the torture of his wound increased; but such was the unshaken firmness of his mind, that those about him, judging from the resolution of his countenance that his hurt was not mortal, expressed a hope of his recovery. Hearing this, he looked steadfastly at the injury for a moment, and then said, "No, I feel that impossible." Several times he caused his attendants to stop and turn him round, that he might behold the field of battle, and when the firing indicated the advance of the British he discovered his satisfaction, and permitted the bearers to proceed. Being brought to his lodgings the surgeons examined his wound, but there was no hope: the pain increased, and he spoke with great difficulty. At intervals he asked if the French were beaten, and, addressing his old friend Colonel Anderson, he said, "You know that I always wished to die this way." Again he asked if the enemy were defeated, and, being told they were, observed, "It is a great satisfaction to me to know we have beaten the French." His countenance



TOMB TO SIR JOHN MOORE.

## ALDERMASTON HOUSE.

Since we last addressed our readers this beautiful old mansion has been destroyed by fire, and now lies crumbled into dismal ruin where it once stood fair in the comely beauty of its architecture, a landmark of praise and admiration for the traveller, and an object of pride to the neighbourhood, not less than to its proprietor, as one of "the lords of English soil." We now give a reflex of the picturesque and ancient grandeur of what might, at a former period, have been well appropriated to the stolen glimpses of native scenery, which our readers got in the "Nooks and Corners of Old England," but which now assumes the character of a "relic of the past." Laid bare, and low, and waste, in the strife of elemental war, the beautiful domain is among our landscape treasures of the past, and we have now only to pay to its departed glory the natural tribute which history and topography cordially combine to bestow. As a matter of form we must commence to interest our readers with the news detail which records the calamity, and which is thus reported in the local newspaper:—

**DESTRUCTION OF ALDERMASTON HOUSE BY FIRE.**—Information was received in Reading at an early hour on Saturday morning, that the ancient mansion of W. Congreve Esq., was crumbling into ashes; it appears that between four and five o'clock a fire broke out near the drawing room, which happily was almost immediately discovered by the inmates of the house, though not until the flames had become so violent as to render their suppression, by them, a hopeless task. At about five o'clock the fire was seen by some labourers, near Jack's Booth, and in a few minutes a great number of persons had reached the spot; messengers were dispatched without delay, for the parish engines, and shortly after eight o'clock, two had arrived from Reading. They were speedily brought to play upon the burning timbers, but we are sorry to say with little or no effect. Before the flames, however, had extended beyond the room in which they had originated, most of the furniture and plate were, by great perseverance and exertion, removed from the other parts of the mansion, although, it is feared some valuable property was still left to be consumed with the magnificent apartments to which it belonged. At seven o'clock the scene was one of the most terrific and imposing character ever witnessed in the neighbourhood, the whole building being apparently enveloped in one vast sheet of flame, which was distinctly seen at Newbury, and many miles round; at about this time the roof fell in with a tremendous crash, literally smothering the fire for a few minutes; and, at the moment our informant left, the beautiful stack of chimneys in the centre, so remarkable for their rich ornamental workmanship, was hourly expected to give way. By nine o'clock the flames were in some little measure subdued, by the continued playing of the four engines at work on the spot, but the leading rooms, the hall, and by far the greater part of the building, had been totally destroyed. We understand also that the fire was discovered by a female domestic, in an attic over the ladies' drawing room, in which, it is supposed, the spark of a candle had ignited a portion of the furniture. The worthy and much respected proprietor of the mansion, W. Congreve, Esq., is, we are happy to hear, as well as can be expected, after the awful calamity which has so suddenly disturbed the comfort and quietude of his advanced age.

Now we take leave to add to the above disastrous account the description given of Aldermaston House by an intelligent tourist of Reading, who has had the good fortune to present the best record of its former existence, which the topographer will be able to preserve. The traveller in question then wrote in the present tense. His notes are principally confined to the interior of the edifice:—

Entering the house by one of the two principal doorways, which are flanked on either side with spiral or twisted columns, we find ourselves in a passage very similar to the screens in more ancient houses and colleges, from whence two folding doors open into a beautiful and lofty hall, of an oblong form; it is the height of two stories, and is surrounded by a handsome and spacious gallery, enriched with carved statues and fine paintings. The whole of the windows are richly decorated with the coats of arms, impaled, of all the branches of the family, from a very early period, in perfect preservation, with the names of each attached.

The effect of stained glass, in almost any situation, is beautiful and imposing; but when viewed under circumstances like the present, the venerable hall illuminated with the subdued "dim religious light," of numberless escutcheons, accompanied with the reflection that in that very hall the noble owners have, in by-gone ages, presided over many a joyous revel and momentous conclave, it needs no great strength of imagination to picture again the secret council, and gathering of feudal vassals around their lord; or, turning "from grave to gay," the hall brilliantly lighted—the lord of misrule, "merrie Christmas," and their hoste of satellites, accompanied with the joyous laugh of



VIEW OF ALDERMASTON HOUSE, READING.

youth and gaiety, making the aged pile echo to the sound of wassail and minstrelsy.

The dining-room is a large and beautiful apartment, ornamented with one of those ponderous chimney-pieces so characteristic of the domestic architecture of the middle ages—it is, in fact, a large recess in the wall, fitted with immense and beautifully ornamented dog-irons, surmounted with the family crest of an eagle. Above the fireplace is a large and handsome allegorical bas-relief, in white marble; added to which, this room contains some very fine paintings, which possess, of course, only a local interest, inasmuch as they are principally family portraits. The great drawing-room is over the dining-room, and is also profusely decorated with carving and gilding:—here is another chimney-piece reaching almost to the ceiling, and similar to that in the dining-room below. The principal staircase affords another fine specimen of internal decoration, indicative of the domestic grandeur of the period. The rooms of the south front look down a splendid avenue of venerable oaks; several of them upwards of twenty feet in girth, and probably coeval with the original grant of the manor by Henry I. The park contains between seven and eight hundred acres, and innumerable fine specimens of the various timber indigenous to England.



STONE AT MINTING, LINCOLNSHIRE.

The above is a representation of a curious and interesting stone lately removed from a wall of the church of Minting, in Lincolnshire, which has excited some commotion in that obscure village. An antiquary, perceiving it embedded in the masonry of the porch, placed lengthways, and half covered with mortar, concluded that it was in no way appreciated by the inhabitants, and so, with the concurrence of the churchwarden, conveyed it to his own dwelling, a few miles distant. The rustics, however, evincing a praiseworthy attachment for this relic of antiquity, immediately demanded the restitution of the captured treasure.

The height of the fragment, for such it is, is about 5 feet 6 inches. The width at the base 1 foot 6 inches, and at the top 1 foot 4 inches; and it varies from 6 to 9 inches in thickness. Foliage similar to that at the lower portion of the front covers the back of the stone. The character of the mouldings corresponds with the general architecture of the humble yet venerable building, a transition from the Norman to the early English style prevailing at the close of the twelfth century. As it is carved at both sides, and exhibits a rude design of the Crucifixion, with two figures, apparently intended for the Virgin Mary and St. John, we may safely conjecture that it formed one of those crosses which usually stood in the churchyard previous to the Reformation and Rebellion, the obelisk being a common form at that early period, indicated by the mouldings. The bases of many still exist in the neighbouring villages: the broken shafts of some are converted into sun-dials, and Somersby presents a rare instance of an entire cross in its original position.

The foliage, which occupies so much space, and is connected with the cross, may probably be emblematic, alluding to the vine to which our Saviour compares himself, the "root of Jesse," or the "righteous branch."

#### WRONGS OF WOMAN.

The militia law of Rhode Island does not exempt females from performing military duty, and several have been arrested and confined for disobeying the said law.

#### A MARVEL.—THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

That a building-contract should be performed at a cost within, or not exceeding its estimate, is usually considered to be an expectation so wild and visionary, as to be met by a phrase, more popular than polite—"Don't you wish you may get it?" That one should be fulfilled, even in point of time, would seem to be a matter for wonder and admiration; for of the Royal Exchange—"it is positively stated, on the best authority, that it will be finished and open for the use of the merchants by the time originally mentioned."<sup>(1)</sup> So strange and startling is the fact, that, in order to induce belief in it, it is thought necessary not only that it should be stated positively, but also be backed by the best authority.

#### NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

##### HENDLIP HALL, NEAR WORCESTER.

The "nook" for our last week's paper was selected as being surrounded by memories and associations of the Roman era in England; so, in like manner, is our present sketch highly characteristic of another epoch in the changing history of our country. In Henlip, or, as it is modernly called, Hendlip Hall, we have a record of those days when, the aspect of war having been completely changed by the introduction of gunpowder, the most baronial stronghold—impregnable against archer, arbalest, or mailed knight—gave way to the hall of the country gentleman; and the foundations were laid of those "mansions of the olden time" which decorate the land, and afford resting-places for historical associations and traditionary lore. The very style and fashion of the building gives a foretaste of its history. Raised in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth by "Mr. John Habington," the "cofferer" of that queen, it boasts all the complication of towers, turrets, gables, square windows, tall chimneys, winding passages, secret staircases, and hidden closets, so frequently found in buildings of the same period. In means of secrecy it would appear to have been particularly well provided. Among its clusters of chimneys were some not leading to the ample hearths to which their peers were allied, but forming outlets to dark hidden recesses secretly constructed in the walls and between the numerous chambers of the old hall. The son of the founder, whose name was afterwards written Abington, added to those already formed "many hiding holes; the access to some was through the chimney; others had trap-doors which communicated to back staircases;" and perhaps the temper which led to their construction had previously anticipated the necessity for their employment. He appears to have been a man of a dark, mysterious, and discontented turn of mind, and willing to listen to those whose designs assimilated with the more dangerous aspects of his own character. He was concerned in various plots for releasing Mary Queen of Scots; and, these being frustrated, he still continued a secret aider of such as were favourable to the Catholic faith, until the Gunpowder Plot was proposed, and found in Abington at once a ready encourager but fatal friend. His wife was sister to Lord Monteagle, and she, gaining some information of the intended destruction of the Parliament-house, wrote the letter which led to the discovery of the plot. Among the Harleian MSS., which any curious scholar may now see in the British Museum library, is one giving a quaint and curious account of the apprehension of some of the conspirators in Henlip Hall, a statement "which agrees," says Nash, who quotes it, "with that given by Mr. Abington, in some manuscripts now before me, found in the house at Hendlip." It is entitled, "A true discovery of the service performed at Henlip for the apprehension of Mr. Henry Garnett, alias Woolley, provincial of the Jesuits, and other dangerous persons there found in January last, 1605;" and after alluding to rewards offered for the apprehension of the "traitors in the powder conspiracy" having not proved efficacious, and stating that a warrant was directed to the right worthy and worshipful knight Sir Henry Bromley, thus continues, "He, not neglecting so weighty a business, horsing himself with a seemly troop of his own attendants, and calling to his assistance so many as in his own discretion was thought meet, on Monday, January the 20th last, by break of day, did engirt and round beset the house of Master Thomas Abington, at Henlip, near Worcester. Mr. Abington not being then at home, but ridden about some occasions best known to himself, the house being goodlie, and of great receipt, it required the more diligent labour and pains in the searching. It



VIEW OF HENDLIP HALL.

appeared that there was no want: and Mr. Abington coming home that night, the commission and proclamation being shown to him, he denied any such men to be in his house; and voluntarily to die at his own gate, if any such were to be found in his house, or in the shire; but this liberal, or rather rash, speech could not cause the search so slightly to be given over; the cause enforced more respect than that, or words of any such like nature; and proceeding on, according to the trust reposed in him, in the gallery over the gate there were found two cunning and artful conveyances in the main brick wall, so ingeniously framed, and with such art, that it cost much labour ere they could be found. Three other secret places, contrived by no less skill and industry, were found in and about the chimneys, in one whereof two of the traitors were close concealed. These chimney conveyances being so strangely formed, having the entrances into them so curiously covered over with brick, mortared, and made fast to planks of wood, and coloured black like the other parts of the chimney, that very diligent inquisition might well have passed by without throwing the least suspicion on such unsuspecting places. And whereas divers funnels are usually made to chimneys according as they are combined together, and serve for necessary use in several rooms, so here were some that exceeded common expectation, seemingly outwardly fit for carrying forth smoke; but, being further examined and seen into, their service was to no such purpose; but only to lead air and light downward into the concealments, where such as were inclosed at any time in them should be hidden. But Master Abington would take no knowledge of any of these places, until at length the deeds of his lands were found in one of them, whose custody, doubtless, he would not commit to any place of neglect, or where he could have no intelligence of them, whereto he could then devise no sufficient excuse. Three days had been fully spent, and no man found there all this while; but on the fourth day, in the morning, from behind the wainscot in the galleries, came forth two men of their own voluntary accord, as being no longer able there to conceal themselves, for

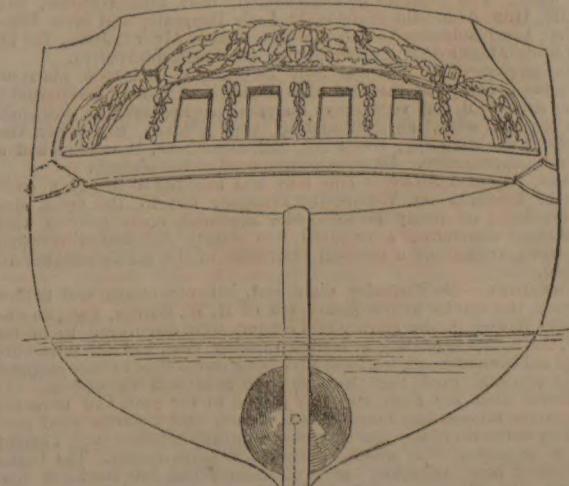
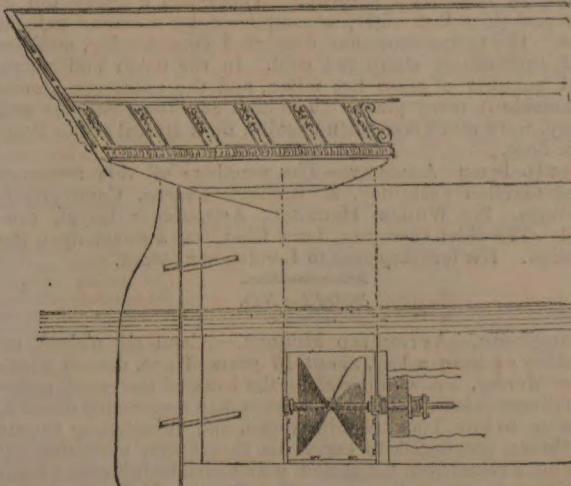
they confessed that they had but one apple between them, which was all the sustenance they had received during the time they were thus hidden. One of them was named Owen, who afterwards murdered himself in the Tower, and the other Chambers; but they would take no knowledge of any other men's being in the house. On the eighth day the before-mentioned place in the chimney-place was found. . . . Forth of this secret and most cunning conveyance came forth Henry Garnet, the Jesuit, sought for, and another with him named Hall. Marmalade and other sweetmeats were found there lying by them; but their better maintenance had been by a quill or reed through a little hole in the chimney that backed another chimney into a gentlewoman's chamber, and by that passage candle, broths, and warm drinks had been conveyed to them. . . . The whole service endured the space of eleven nights and twelve days." Garnet was a man of considerable learning, a native of Nottinghamshire, and Professor of Philosophy and Hebrew in the Italian College at Rome. There was no proof of his having been actively engaged in the gunpowder treason, yet he was hanged at St. Paul's Churchyard, on the 3rd of May, 1606. Oldcorne was priest to Abington, and was executed at Worcester in April the same year. Abington himself, who had previously endured some years' imprisonment in the Tower for his share in the conspiracies for releasing Mary Queen of Scots, was also, for this last plot, condemned to death; but his relationship to Lord Monteagle, and perhaps the services rendered by his father, enabled his friends to obtain a commutation of his sentence, upon condition of his remaining within the limits of his county for the remainder of his life. Thus confined, he turned his attention from politics to literature, and made a collection of materials, chiefly relative to Worcestershire, which has been found valuable to subsequent topographers. Time and neglect will still find much to gratify the eye in its proportions, while its history affords a theme fruitful in associations of bygone customs, characters, and events.



THE GREAT NORTHERN STEAMER.

This extraordinary steamer, now in the East India Docks, is the object of general astonishment. Her great length, breadth, and depth exceed, we believe, the dimensions of any steam-vessel ever in existence. She was built at Londonderry by Capt. Capin,

and is a remarkable monument of marine architecture. She is propelled by the Archimedean screw, which works on each side the rudder: the engine is of 360-horse power. No paddles are required, and, but for the funnel which is seen amidships, she



SECTIONS OF THE GREAT NORTHERN STEAMER.

might pass for a square-rigged ship of the larger class. She has three masts, with lower and upper yards, and is rigged in every respect like a frigate or sloop of war. We were favoured by one of her officers with the following dimensions:—Length from the taffrail to the stem, 274 feet; breadth of beam, 37 feet; depth from the gangway to the keel, 50 feet. On her passage from Londonderry she ran, upon the average, 13½ knots without the engine, which can be spared or used, as circumstances may require. When it was necessary to put on the engine, she ran nine knots, head to wind. The space for stowage is most capacious. Standing aft, and looking forward, on the orlop deck, the distance seems immense, exceeding, indeed, the length of the largest first-rate in the navy. With all this room, there is, at present, a want of arrangement for cabins; but we understand she will be fitted up in the best style. With respect to her external appearance, the vessel seems a huge monster steamer, but pleasing in her mould and trim. A beautiful female figure is placed over the cutwater, and her stern richly decorated with carving, gold, and colour. In consequence of the heavy masts, yards, and rigging, she will require an immense quantity of ballast. At present, it is not decided whether she is to run to and from Ireland, or be employed on any other service. During the week many persons entered the dockyard to gaze at this really wonderful object.

The following extracts from the ship's log, during her recent trip from Londonderry to England, clearly show that her sailing qualities are in no way impeded by the screw propeller, while the advantages of the latter adjunct are of the most important nature during the prevalence of adverse winds, &c.

Sunday, Dec. 25.—8 15 A.M. Weighed anchor in Cowes roads, and put the ship on her course for London under steam and canvass. 9 50 A.M. Massey's log put overboard. Revolutions of engines per minute, 18. Rate per common log, 10 knots; Massey's log, 104 ditto. 11 50 A.M. Stopped engines abreast of the Owez light-ship, and disconnected the screw. Ship put on her course up Channel with sails only. Noon. Fresh breezes and cloudy. 2 30 P.M. Abreast of Beachy Head. Hove to for a pilot, but could not procure one. Ship brought to her course. 5 5 P.M. Abreast of Dungeness. Wind squally, with rain. 5 15 P.M. Massey's log hauled in. Note. The distance run from the Owez light-ship, by chart, 66 nautical miles in 5 hours 2 minutes. Hove to and fired guns for a pilot. 5 50 P.M. Took a pilot on board. Wind increasing. 7 50 P.M. Anchored in the Downs in 8 fathom water.

Monday, Dec. 26.—4 A.M. The wind blowing a gale, down royal and top-gallant yards. 8 50 A.M. Chahged pilots. Noon. Gale increasing, and a great number of ships running for the Downs. Midnight. Weather about the same.

Tuesday, Dec. 27.—9 A.M. Gale suddenly moderated. Steam raised to assist in getting the anchor. 11 40 A.M. Got under way, and proceeded through the Downs, setting fore and aft sails. 2 30 P.M. Abreast of Margate. Took in all sail, wind being directly a-head. 5 17 P.M. Abreast of the Nore light. 6 P.M. Anchored nearly opposite the Chapman beacon.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.—7 A.M. Got underway, steaming only. Wind a-head. 9 5 A.M. Stopped off Gravesend and changed pilots. 9 17 A.M. Started for London against ebb tide and light wind. 12 A.M. Abreast of Woolwich. 12 20 P.M. Arrived at Blackwall and moored ship, having stopped 6 minutes in Long Reach to adjust machinery; thus accomplishing the run from Gravesend to Blackwall (21 miles) in 2 hours 57 minutes, the mean rate of the tide being taken at 2 miles per hour.

Thursday, Dec. 29.—Ship steamed into the East India Import Dock.

The experiments hitherto made with vessels fitted on Mr. F. P. Smith's principle are altogether satisfactory, both as to speed, action, and total absence of the swell caused by paddles, while the protection afforded by the depth at which the propelling screw is worked promises to be of the highest importance to war-steamer. This screw is placed in a rectangular opening at the rear of the vessel, and is put in motion by the engine's action on a combination of wheels. The gearing consists of a cog-wheel 20 feet in diameter, working into a smaller one of five feet diameter, the axle of which is on the same shaft with that of the screw. The screw makes from 64 to 66 revolutions per minute.

The following is a list of the vessels already fitted with the Archimedean screw:

The Archimedes	237 tons	70 horse power.
The Princess Royal	101 "	45 "
The Rattler	800 "	200 "
The Bee	30 "	10 "
The Bedlington	270 "	60 "
The Novelty	300 "	25 "
The Great Britain	3600 "	1000 "

Will be launched in March next.

Two Post-office packets for the French Government; and L'Orient, a war-steamer, for the French Government.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

BATH.—As this period of the year is considered the Bath season, there is no lack of public and private entertainments in that ancient, but still fashionable city, and the concerts have already exceeded, in point of numbers, those for some winters past. At the theatre Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean are engaged for five nights: the dramatic company retained comprises Farren, Wallack, Webster, Buckstone, Vandenhoff, and Strickland; Miss Vandenhoff, Mlle. Cerito, Mdle. Celeste, Mrs. Glover, &c. The promenade musicale at the Grand Pump Room has proved highly successful. Mr. Edward H. Anson, youngest son of General Sir G. Anson, G.C.B., was married at Bathwick Church on Wednesday to Miss Louisa Clapcott, second daughter of Mr. G. B. Clapcott, of Sydney-place. Many families of rank are resident here this winter. The Earl of Athlone has apartments at the York House Hotel; Baroness French, Marquis de Sommery, and Count Mazzinghi have been staying at the Lion Hotel during the week. The Marquis of Conyngham, Earl Mountcharles, and family, Hon. Archibald Macdonald, Lady Hippesley and Miss Hipsley, Lord Bolingbroke and the Honourable Mr. St. John, Sir D. and Lady Mackworth, &c., are among the recent departures.

BRIGHTON.—The first and only ball this season took place on Tuesday evening, at the Old Ship Hotel, and though designated a fancy dress ball, but very few of the company appeared in costume. The dresses were, notwithstanding, very elegant, and when the whole of the company, about 320, had assembled, the rooms had a splendid appearance. Dancing commenced at ten o'clock.

MRS. ALFRED SHAW.—This lady was engaged to sing at a concert in Brighton on Wednesday evening; but to the great disappointment of many persons who depended upon hearing this celebrated contralto, a handbill was widely distributed through the town, containing a medical certificate of the lady's inability to attend.

CHESHIRE.—On Thursday night last, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the stacks in the farm-yard of R. W. Barton, Esq., an extensive farmer in the county of Chester, were discovered to be on fire, the flames spreading with such rapidity that, had the most efficient aid been at hand, it would have been impossible to have stopped their progress until they had entirely expended themselves. It appeared that the corn and hay stacks in the yard had been set fire to in no less than four different places, and a strong wind prevailing at the time, the fire in a few minutes reached such a height as to illuminate the whole country for miles round. The farm-buildings being detached, were all saved; but five stacks of fine wheat, one of oats, one of hay and clover, a cart loaded with straw, a farm cart, and eleven hundred feet of timber, were all entirely consumed. The value of the property consumed was about £1000,

and no doubt remains but it was the work of an incendiary. An agricultural labourer, named Peter Evans, has since been arrested, and committed to gaol to take his trial for the offence.

LANCASHIRE.—The Liverpool March Assizes are likely to be extremely heavy. There are now in the county gaol upwards of 130 prisoners, more than the ordinary number of whom are charged with murder; there are also between 60 and 70 prisoners in the same gaol who will take their trials at the sessions on the 19th inst.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—During the last six days three extensive fires, two of which were caused by incendiaries, have occurred in the neighbourhood at Sleaford, in Lincolnshire. The first fire took place about six o'clock on the evening of the 4th instant, on a farm, the property of Wilkinson Peacock Esq., situated at Thorpe Tilney, ten miles from Sleaford, which destroyed several ricks of wheat, barley, straw, &c., to the value of upwards of £500, and was, undoubtedly, the act of an incendiary. The second fire occurred on the morning of Saturday last, about half-past five o'clock, on the farm of Mr. Edward Rusher, situated at Hockington, five miles from Sleaford, which destroyed great part of the valuable stock, farming implements, &c. The incendiaries, not satisfied with the destruction of the stacks, &c., also hamstrung a cow in calf, worth sixteen guineas, and pushed her near the flames, in order that she might be roasted alive, which was, however, prevented, as she was discovered and immediately slaughtered. Both the above properties are insured in the County Fire-office. The third fire occurred on the afternoon of Sunday last, about half-past four o'clock, on the extensive farm and premises of Mr. Edward Cooper, situated at Ramsby, six miles from Sleaford, which destroyed nine stacks of wheat, two of barley, and one of hay. The loss, it is expected, will exceed £1500, and will fall on the Norwich Union Fire-office. The fire was caused by a boy engaged in shooting rats on the stacks setting fire to one of them, and, the wind being high, they were all burned in less than two hours.

SUFFOLK.—GANG OF BURGLARS.—Considerable excitement prevails in the parish and neighbourhood of Lavenham, in Suffolk, from the discovery of a gang of depredators, who have infested the neighbourhood for some time past. Three men have been apprehended, whose names are Rust, Bere, and Smith, natives of Lavenham. They have since been taken before the Rev. — Johnson, of Lavenham, when Rust and Bere were committed for trial, and Smith was discharged for want of identity. From a statement made by one of the prisoners, it appears that the gang consisted of about fifteen, who were chiefly engaged in robbing malt-houses, and plans had been laid for plundering two or three others.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT GREAT OAKLEY.—About six o'clock on Sunday evening, a fire was discovered on the premises of Mr. Edward Cooper, farmer, of Great Oakley. Assistance was promptly obtained, and aided by the engine from the Thorpe station of the Essex and Suffolk Equitable Fire-office, which arrived about half-past seven, the fire was extinguished, but not until a stack of wheat straw, and two bean stacks, had been completely destroyed; and a stable and barn (empty) nearly consumed. The damage is estimated at about £200; the property is insured in the Farmers' Fire-office. Two men, named John and William Abbot, were apprehended by the police, on suspicion of setting the premises on fire, and were examined before J. M. Leake, Esq., and a full bench of magistrates; but the evidence not being sufficient to warrant their committal, they were discharged.

SURREY.—INCENDIARY FIRE AT THORPE.—The village of Thorpe, Surrey, was thrown into considerable alarm by the discovery of a fire at the extensive farm of Mr. Woodward, situated near that village. The flames, when first discovered, burst suddenly forth from a large barn, containing a quantity of wheat, which was speedily on fire from end to end. Another barn, containing oats and barley, soon caught, the flames from which communicated almost instantly to the stables, which with their valuable contents were totally consumed. It is not known in what office Mr. Woodward is insured, but we regret to state that it has beyond doubt been ascertained to have been the act of an incendiary.

WINDSOR.—DISPOSAL OF CROWN PROPERTY.—It is now determined that the whole of the materials of the numerous buildings, consisting of the extensive stabling, coach-houses, loose boxes, sheds, &c., shall be forthwith submitted to public competition.

#### IRELAND.

REFORM IN THE IRISH COURT OF CHANCERY.—A correspondent informs us that a great sensation has been produced by the appearance of a general order from the Lord Chancellor, requiring the names, ages, duties, attendance, or non-attendance, as the case may be, of officers of all classes deriving salaries or emoluments in the Court of Chancery. In the words of our correspondent, "the explosion of a bombshell in the court could not have produced more alarm than this unexpected order, and speculations of all kinds are afloat as to its object and tendency." Our correspondent states that there are some officers, with very high salaries, who seldom appear personally—that others have been absent, from illness or other causes, during a whole year. It is added, that serious apprehensions prevail in the other equity, as well as in the law courts, that a similar order will be immediately issued, with a view to important modifications in the whole system.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in Ireland determined at its last meeting to postpone all proceedings in reference to the present position of the Church until after the meeting of Parliament, in order that they might ascertain whether her Majesty would direct the attention of Parliament to it in the speech from the throne.

The Mining Company of Ireland appears to be in a most prosperous condition. The gross profits of the last half year are £11,951 6s. 9d.

The Evening Packet contradicts the rumour that Lord Eliot is about to leave Ireland for Canada.

A requisition is in progress in Drogheda for a great meeting at the Tholsel, to petition against the present system of poor-laws.

Mr. Cornwall Lewis, who succeeds Mr. Nicholls, as chief commissioner of poor-laws, entered on the duties of his office on Saturday last.

The Freeman's Journal states that there has been great falling off in the trade of Dublin during the past year. The decrease is observed to have chiefly occurred in the importation of timber, corn, and fruit—the number of cargoes of timber entered this year being only two-thirds of that of the previous one.

DUBLIN, JAN. 10.—THE WEATHER.—At length the winter has set in with great severity. There was a heavy fall of snow and sleet last night, accompanied by a strong gale of wind. The temperature has decreased considerably, and the air is exceedingly sharp and cold. In the north and west a great quantity of snow has fallen, and the roads are almost impassable in many places. The mail coaches, yesterday and to-day, were much later than usual in their arrival at the Post-office here.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—The members of this academy dined together yesterday, at Radley's Tavern, Commercial-buildings. Sir William Hamilton, Astronomer Royal, presided. The chief secretary, Lord Eliot, was a guest upon the occasion. His lordship goes to London next week.

#### SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.—ATTEMPTED MURDER.—About six o'clock on Saturday evening a boy, about 13 years of age, named Alexander Mercer, was walking along the bank of the canal, opposite Gilmore-place, Edinburgh, when a man respectably dressed, came up to him, knocked him down, and, threatening to cut his throat, proceeded to carry his threat into execution by drawing a razor from his pocket, with which he inflicted a deep wound in the boy's throat, cutting through his neckerchief, and piercing to, but happily not dividing, the carotid artery. The screams of the boy were heard at a distance, but the dark-

ness of the night, and the solitariness of the place, prevented any immediate assistance; happily a canal-boat coming up at the time scared the man from proceeding further; and he ran up the bank of the canal. It happened strangely enough that Scott, the public executioner of the city (Edinburgh), was passing that way at the time, and met the man running away; conceiving, from the man's appearance, that there was something wrong, he followed him up the towing-path, along the stone bridge to Viewfort, where he lost sight of him. In the meantime the boy had risen from the ground, and staggered farther down the bank, where he was observed by several people, and a surgeon was sent for; but, as no one could be found while the blood was flowing profusely, a man lifted him in his arms, and conveyed him to the Police-office (Edinburgh) whence he was instantly sent to the Infirmary. Happily, he was free from danger on Saturday, and was able to give an account of the transaction. There can be no doubt that the assassin must be insane. He is described by the boy, and by Scott (the hangman), who followed him, as about 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout made, large black bushy whiskers coming forward to his mouth, dressed in dark surtous and trousers, with black hat. He was of rather respectable appearance.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

#### COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—THURSDAY.

(Sittings in Banco.)

THE QUEEN V. LAWSON.—CRIMINAL INFORMATION. The Attorney-General said he had to apply to their lordships on behalf of a Mr. Musket, who for several years had represented the borough of St. Albans in Parliament, and who carried on the business of a banker in that town, for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against the defendant for inserting in the *Times* newspaper a gross and scandalous libel, reflecting on the character of Mr. M. The article complained of appeared in the *Times* journal on the 13th of December last, under the report of "Marlborough-street police-office." An individual of the name of Musket was charged with keeping a bad and disorderly house in the Quadrant, Regent-street, and the report stated that the gentleman who made the present application was the party so charged. Now, nothing could be more injurious to the character, or more distressing to the feelings of any respectable man than such an allegation, which was untrue, as he was not the party. The learned counsel here read the alleged libel, which appeared in the *Times* of December 13, and addressed the court at considerable length. Their lordships consulted together for a minute or two; after which, Lord Denman said, "We are of opinion, Mr. Attorney-General, that the paragraph complained of is a galling and offensive publication; but not one, under the circumstances, which would warrant the court in allowing Mr. Musket to proceed by criminal information. It appears that that gentleman required certain terms of the conductors of the *Times*, all of which were not acceded to, and then Mr. Musket left the case to the editor to do as he pleased with it. The editor contradicts the accuracy of the report, and offers to insert any further letter from the parties if they thought it necessary, but refuses to write any statement himself. Now we think that he (the editor) had done all that was necessary on the subject, and, therefore, the court would not be justified in granting your application.—Rule refused.

Wednesday being the first day of Hilary Term, the Judges proceeded in state to Westminster-hall, and opened the several Courts of Law and Equity with the customary formalities. No case of any public interest came on during the sitting of the courts. Indeed there appeared to be rather a plentiful lack of business for a first day of term.

The Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council held a meeting on Wednesday morning, and gave judgment in an appeal of considerable importance, relative to the privileges of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, as to the power of arrest and adjudications possessed by the House in certain cases. Their lordships reversed the decree of the court below, by which decision the power claimed by the House of Assembly, in the case in question, is negatived.



POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—A countryman named Thomas Messenger, who was very meanly dressed, and over whose clothes was a dirty smock frock, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having conspired with other persons, by perjury, to defraud the Court of Chancery of sums of money amounting to between £1400 and £1500.—Mr. Waddington appeared upon the part of the Crown and Mr. Prendergast attended upon the part of the prisoner.—It appeared that about the year 1786 a man named John Messenger died, leaving a will, in which he bequeathed all his property to his wife for her life, and after her demise, to the children of his brothers and sisters, to be divided equally amongst them. In the course of so many years the identity of the family branches became somewhat puzzling, but the prisoner, however, determined to cut the Gordian knot, and, accordingly by perjury he accomplished the task. With respect to his father's share there was no difficulty, but with respect to Ann Dunstan's, the prisoner made affidavit that she departed this life on or about May 22, 1822, intestate, and a spinster, without parent brother, or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece. For the purposes of the Ecclesiastical Court that affidavit was sufficient, and the prisoner obtained letters of administration, the bondsman to which was one White. In the Court of Chancery, unfortunately, it was not necessary to produce witnesses, and thus a facility was afforded to the fraud, swearing being all that was required. The prisoner accordingly embodied all that had been stated in his petition, and procured the assistance of his wife and another female to personate, in the presence of an Extraordinary Master in Chancery, two women of different names, and to swear that Ann Dunstan died at Ipsden, in Oxford, on or about the 22nd of May, 1822. By these means the prisoner obtained an order for the payment of the sum of money to which Ann Dunstan had been entitled.—The prisoner was committed.—Warrants were then issued against White and the prisoner's wife.

Captain Roxby, of the brig Essex, which was abandoned on her voyage from Jamaica to London, appeared, on Tuesday, at the justice-room, in consequence of a complaint made against him by the mate and carpenter of the vessel, charging him with having refused to pay them the arrears of their wages, and combining other charges of the most serious nature. The investigation, which lasted several hours, attracted a great number of mercantile men. Mr. Thompson, the secretary to the Alliance Insurance Company, attended to watch the proceedings, and gentlemen from other insurance offices were also present. Mr. Humphreys appeared upon the part of Capt. Roxby.—Mr. Hobler informed Mr. Humphreys that the mate and ship's carpenter of the Essex, in stating their complaint for non-payment of wages, charged the captain with having unnecessarily abandoned the vessel, and also with having proposed to scuttle and sink her in the ocean. In these accusations they persevered.—William Hepwood, mate of the Essex, was then sworn and examined by the Lord Mayor, all persons who were in attendance to support his statement having been ordered to withdraw. He went at considerable length into the details of the voyage, down to the date of the 2nd of October, when the brig unshipped her rudder, about 300 miles from land. He said that the captain, having expressed his determination to leave the Essex, and go on board a vessel which appeared alongside, he declared that if the captain would not give him a note for the whole of his wages, he would stay on board. The reply was that if he remained on board the captain would consider the lives of all on board upon his head. Witness observed to the captain, that if they left the vessel they would be disgraced, as she would be picked up; and the captain said there was a way of avoiding that, for he (the mate) could knock out the bow port and the ballast port (that is, effectually scuttling the vessel). The whole of the crew got on board the Neapolitan vessel, which had been alongside, and the Essex was thus abandoned. He told one of the men to dismantle the pumps of the Essex, when they were leaving her: and ordered the pump-boxes to be taken on board the Neapolitan vessel.—Mr. Humphreys then produced a paper to which the witness's signature was affixed. It was a declaration that the Essex was abandoned for the purpose of saving the lives of the crew, that her hatches were fastened down, that the rudder was lost, and the vessel was altogether unmanageable.—The witness admitted that his handwriting was affixed to the document.—Several other witnessses having been examined, the Lord Mayor said he was decidedly of opinion that the

day; when the whole of the evidence was gone into; after which the captain was adjudged to pay the seamen their wages, but was acquitted of any criminal intention in abandoning his vessel.

**QUEEN-SQUARE.**—*Mary Ann Whitaker*, a young woman of about 17 years of age, was charged with having at different times robbed her father of considerable property, and within the last few days to the amount of £5 and upwards. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

**MARLBOROUGH-STREET.**—*Sarah Harris*, a well-dressed woman, was finally examined, on the charge of having stolen 300 yards of lace, value £21, the property of Messrs. Swan and Edgar, silk-mercers, Piccadilly. She was fully committed.

The Triton convict-ship, which left the River Thames, with 250 convicts on board, on the 4th of August last, for Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 26th of October. She lost one soldier, one sailor, who fell overboard during a gale, and one convict, during the passage from England to the Cape. The convicts, generally, were very healthy, although their passage had been sometimes boisterous, and expected to arrive at Hobart Town about the middle of December.

**FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.**—On Wednesday morning, shortly before one o'clock, the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Snow-hill were aroused from their slumbers by loud cries of "Fire," accompanied with the springing of rattles, &c. The first person whose attention was attracted was City police-constable Clyde, 257, by a large body of fire bursting forth from the extensive premises belonging to Mr. Emerton, bricklayer and builder, situated in Fox-court. This property occupied a considerable space of ground, comprising workshops of various descriptions, stabling, and cart-houses, all of which abutted upon houses in King-street. Being principally constructed of wood, the flames ascended with surprising rapidity, within a very short period enveloping the whole of the premises mentioned above. Although the brigade engines from the different stations were quickly on the spot, a length of time elapsed before they could be got to work, owing to the want of water. This increased the fears of the neighbours to a great extent. As soon as the supply of water was obtained, it was directed upon the flames from every quarter, but all attempts to save the buildings then on fire were futile; the firemen, therefore, under the direction of Mr. Braidwood, used their utmost energies in saving the adjoining premises, which were several times on fire, but by dint of great exertion the fire was so far got out by two o'clock as to allay all fears of its further extension, but the above premises, we regret to state, were totally consumed. The destruction of property in Fox-yard was very considerable, as the furniture, &c., belonging to the various persons inhabiting the different tenements, were thrown into the street and dashed to pieces. The occupiers, being chiefly poor families and uninsured, will very severely feel the loss. A few minutes before the outbreak, the engines had just returned from a fire at the Dun Cow public-house, in the Old Kent-road, occasioned, it is supposed, through the carelessness of a servant. Several thousand pounds' worth of property was at stake, but through the energy displayed by the inmates and police, the fire was arrested before any great damage was done. On Tuesday morning, about a quarter past two o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. Rhodes, situate in Fountain-court, Strand, and termed the Fountain Tavern and Coal Hole. The discovery was made by Mr. Rhodes, who on going into the passage was surprised at finding the place filled with a dense smoke, and upon entering the store-room, which is situated on the ground-floor, he found that place on fire. An alarm was raised, and in the course of a few minutes engines were on the spot. A plentiful supply of water having been obtained, the flames were soon extinguished, but not before they had burnt through into the floor above. Not the least idea could be formed as to how the fire originated.

**HORRID MURDER AND PARRICIDE.**—We have just received from a correspondent in Mull an account of a most unnatural and atrocious murder—the murder of a poor old woman by her own son. It appears that the son, who, strange to say, is deaf and dumb, and who had always been characterized for want of affection to his parent, committed the foul crime by giving her such a dreadful beating, cutting and maiming her, on the preceding Monday, that she lingered in great agony, and died last Saturday. The name of the place where the unfortunate woman lived is Kilean, and it is some satisfaction to know that the culprit, a destroyer of the most sacred relations of social life, has been apprehended, and is safely lodged within the walls of a prison.

**IMPORTATION OF TEAS FROM CHINA.**—On Monday morning the ship Crest, Captain Wharton, arrived in the London Dock, direct from China, with a valuable and extensive cargo of teas, consisting of congous, &c. Within these few days there have been several arrivals of vessels from Calcutta, Singapore, &c., also with valuable cargoes, the product of the eastern hemisphere. Many more are daily expected to arrive from China, &c.



## THE MARKETS

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—In consequence of the receipts of English wheat up to Mark-lane since our last report having been extremely scanty, and the attendance of dealers—many of whom have been short of stock—being on the increase, we have had a decided improvement in the demand for both red and white samples, at an improvement on last week's quotations of from 1s to 2s per quarter, and good clearances have been readily effected by the factors. In free foreign wheat a large amount of business has been transacted; the finest qualities have advanced 2s, other kinds 1s per quarter, but bonded descriptions have been little inquired for. The supply of barley being small the sale for it has proved firm, at a rise of quite 1s. per quarter. Malt has likewise participated in the improved demand, but we have no advance to notice in the rates of value. Good sound Oats have sold on full as good terms, but other kinds, as well as beans, peas, and flour, have hung on hand.

**ARRIVALS.**—English: Wheat, 3170; barley, 5560; oats, 8600; malt, 237 quarters; flour, 2920 sacks. Irish: oats, 6420. Foreign: wheat, 1700; and barley, 510 quarters.

**English.**—Wheat: Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 54s; ditto white, 54s. to 59s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 57s; ditto white, 51s to 58s; rye, 34s. to 38s.; grinding barley, 22s to 28s; malting do., 28s to 31s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s. to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s.; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 46s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. **Foreign.**—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

**The Seed Market.**—We have had rather more doing in clover seed since our last, at full prices, but in other kinds of seeds scarcely anything has been passing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s. to 57s.; Baltic, crushing, 42s. to 55s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s. to 48s.; hemp seed, 35s. to 46s.; per quarter: coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 10s to 11s.; white do., 10s to 10s 6d.; tares, 5s 9d. to 5s 9d.; per bushel; English rape-seed, new, £30 to £33 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s; do. Foreign, £7 to £7 10s. per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s. to £6 6s. per ton.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 47s 1d; Barley, 26s 5d; Oats, 17s 2d; Rye, 31s 7d; Beans, 28s; Peas, 29s 11d.

**Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.**—Wheat, 47s 4d; Barley, 26s 9d; Oats, 17s 4d; Rye, 27s 5d; Beans, 39s 4d; Peas, 31s 8d per quarter.

**Duty on Foreign Corn.**—Wheat, 20s 0d; Barley, 10s 0d; Oats, 9s 0d; Rye, 11s 6d; Peas, 10s 0d.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto 6d to 6d for the 4lb loaf.

**Tea.**—At the public sales of tea held this week about 30,000 packages have been offered. Nearly 12,000 of them have found purchasers, at an advance of quite 1d per lb. on most descriptions of congo, twankey, and hyson. The stock of tea in London is now 27,957,000, against 29,902,000 lbs. in 1841, and 38,329,596 ditto in 1840. The deliveries from the warehouses are large.

**Sugar.**—We have had a very steady enquiry for all kinds of sugar this week, and the rates have been firmly supported.

**Coffee.**—In this article very little has been doing, but holders remain firm for late currencies.

**Cocoa.**—The trade have purchased rather freely, at full quotations.

**Rice.**—The market is firm, and good Madras has sold at 10s to 10s 6d per cwt.

**Salt-petre.**—There have been three public sales of this description of produce, which went at 25s 6d to 27s per cwt.

**Oils.**—Linseed oil has considerably advanced in price, 33s having been paid for parcels on the spot. Fish oils dull, and unaltered in value.

**Tallow.**—The market is quiet for Russian, with sellers for P.Y.C. on the spot at 47s 6d per cwt.

**Provisions.**—There is a good business doing in most kinds of Irish butter, at an advance of 1s per cwt. Foreign butter, of fine quality, is scarce, and in demand at 11s per cwt. for the best Friesland. The bacon market is heavy, at a decline of about 1s per cwt. Lard is likewise dull, the late supplies having exceeded the demand.

**Wool.**—This market is rather active, and late rates are well maintained.

**Potatoes.**—About 2000 tons of potatoes have reached the Pool this week, which have moved off slowly, at from 30 to 60s. per ton.

**Coals.**—Adair's, 16s; Old Tanfield, 15s; Tanfield Moor, 18s 6d; Townley, 16s 6d; Braddell's Hetton, 21s 6d; Lambton, 21s; Morrison, 19s; Pemberton, 19s 6d; Caradoc, 21s 6d; Cassop, 20s 6d; Adelaide, 20s 9d per ton. Ships arrived, 6.

**Smithfield.**—The demand for each kind of fat stock this week has proved dull, at the annexed rates:—Beef, from 32s 2d to 44s 6d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s 10d to 4s 6d per 8lbs., to sink the osfat.

**Newgate and Leadenhall.**—Owing to the supplies of meat here being large, the general inquiry has ruled heavy, and prices have had a downward tendency. Beef, from 32s 2d to 38 8d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s 8d to 4s 6d per 8lbs., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The commercial expectations latterly entertained by British merchants and manufacturers will not be disappointed in the Chinese empire, at all events; for by the information received by the India mail, which arrived in the beginning of this week, we learn, with much satisfaction, that trading between the island of Hong-Kong and the cities lately opened in China for the purposes of increased commercial intercourse, had already commenced, under circumstances more favourable than could have been looked for at this early period since the conclusion of the peace. Large purchases of teas had then been made from the China merchants in the Yang-tse-Keang, at rather moderate prices, and some sales of British goods had been effected in the same quarter. From our East India possessions, likewise, the commercial intelligence received by this conveyance is more cheering than it has been for several years past. An improvement in the value of all articles of trade was gradually progressing. The stocks of British manufactured goods had been latterly considerably reduced, and much future prosperity was anticipated from the profound tranquillity which then reigned throughout our immense Indian empire. In our manufacturing districts these encouraging accounts from the East have already produced favourable results. The demand for cotton and for sheep's wool has increased, and prices have been rather on the advance. In Glasgow, Manchester, and Leeds, the sale of manufactured goods continues to be large, and labourers are again fully employed, at fair wages. For hardware goods, and particularly for cutlery, at Birmingham, Sheffield, and other places, rather extensive inquiries continue to be made, and their value is evidently on the advance. Of opium the stock in this country is not large at present, and the prices demanded for it are so high that it is impossible to say what it is actually worth. At Bombay and Calcutta the news from China had increased the price of this article to 1000 rupees per chest of 140lbs., the demand having continued large at this value at the last dates.

In the colonial markets at home the demand for colonial produce during this week has been in every respect satisfactory. The sales of sugar effected for consumption have been large throughout all the markets, and prices continue to be fairly supported for all articles; indeed, in some instances, needy buyers have been compelled to pay higher prices for the supply of their immediate wants, particularly for sugar, coffee, and rice. The spirits of our colonists are considerably raised by the fair prospect now placed before them, that African immigration, in future, must materially aid them in the cultivation of their estates, and eventually render their produce fully equal to the consumption, not only of the United Kingdom, but of the European continent itself. Our colonial labourers receive excellent wages, and the greater the amount of their produce which we consume, the greater must be the quantity of our manufactured goods used by them. By encouraging the consumption of foreign sugar, we do not, however, proportionably add to the exportation of our goods to foreign sugar states, because in them the all articles of trade was gradually progressing. The stocks of British manufactured goods had been latterly considerably reduced, and much future prosperity was anticipated from the profound tranquillity which then reigned throughout our immense Indian empire. In our manufacturing districts these encouraging accounts from the East have already produced favourable results. The demand for cotton and for sheep's wool has increased, and prices have been rather on the advance. In Glasgow, Manchester, and Leeds, the sale of manufactured goods continues to be large, and labourers are again fully employed, at fair wages. For hardware goods, and particularly for cutlery, at Birmingham, Sheffield, and other places, rather extensive inquiries continue to be made, and their value is evidently on the advance. Of opium the stock in this country is not large at present, and the prices demanded for it are so high that it is impossible to say what it is actually worth. At Bombay and Calcutta the news from China had increased the price of this article to 1000 rupees per chest of 140lbs., the demand having continued large at this value at the last dates.

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In the money market health prevails in an extraordinary degree, for money is so abundant, and confidence amongst capitalists is so strong that Consols have advanced during this week fully one-half per cent., in the face of a deficient revenue. This can only be considered a temporary misfortune, which the energy of the people, improved profits for farmers' property, and extended commerce, must eventually remove. In Spainish, a good deal of speculative business continues to be done at about last week's improved prices. The same observation is applicable to the bonds of all the new states of America. In the leading railway shares, also, money, to a considerable extent, continues to be invested at improving prices. In the London and Birmingham line purchases cannot be made under £191; for the quantity of shares in the market for sale is small; indeed, the capital embarked in securities of this description is chiefly for investment, and not for speculation.

Money continues to be extremely abundant in the City, and to employ it profitably and safely is a matter of considerable difficulty to bankers and capitalists. Those who feel inclination to make temporary loans of it cannot obtain more interest for the advance of their property, on bills of first-rate character, than after the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum; whilst those who desire a permanent quarter for investment, have chiefly directed their attention to the leading railroads. Some rather large purchases have been accordingly made in the shares of the London and Birmingham line, by which an improvement in their value of from £2 to £3 has been effected. In those of the Brighton line, also, some business has been done, at a small advance in prices. On the Foreign Stock Exchange, likewise, considerable activity has existed during the week. For the Bonds of Colombia many inquiries have been made, and some purchases have been effected at a considerable advance in their value. This improvement has been occasioned by some favourable advices received lately from New Grenada. In Mexican Bonds also some business has been done at rather higher prices. Chilean Bonds are now considered safe securities, and to make purchases of them to any extent cannot be done unless at the expense of £80 per each £100 bond. The annual interest is six per cent. on these securities. In Spanish Bonds also a speculative demand, in addition to a money one, exists to a considerable extent. Should the Spanish Regent succeed in his object of suppressing smuggling by the imposition of moderate import duties on all articles of foreign production, then, in a short period, some improvement may be expected.

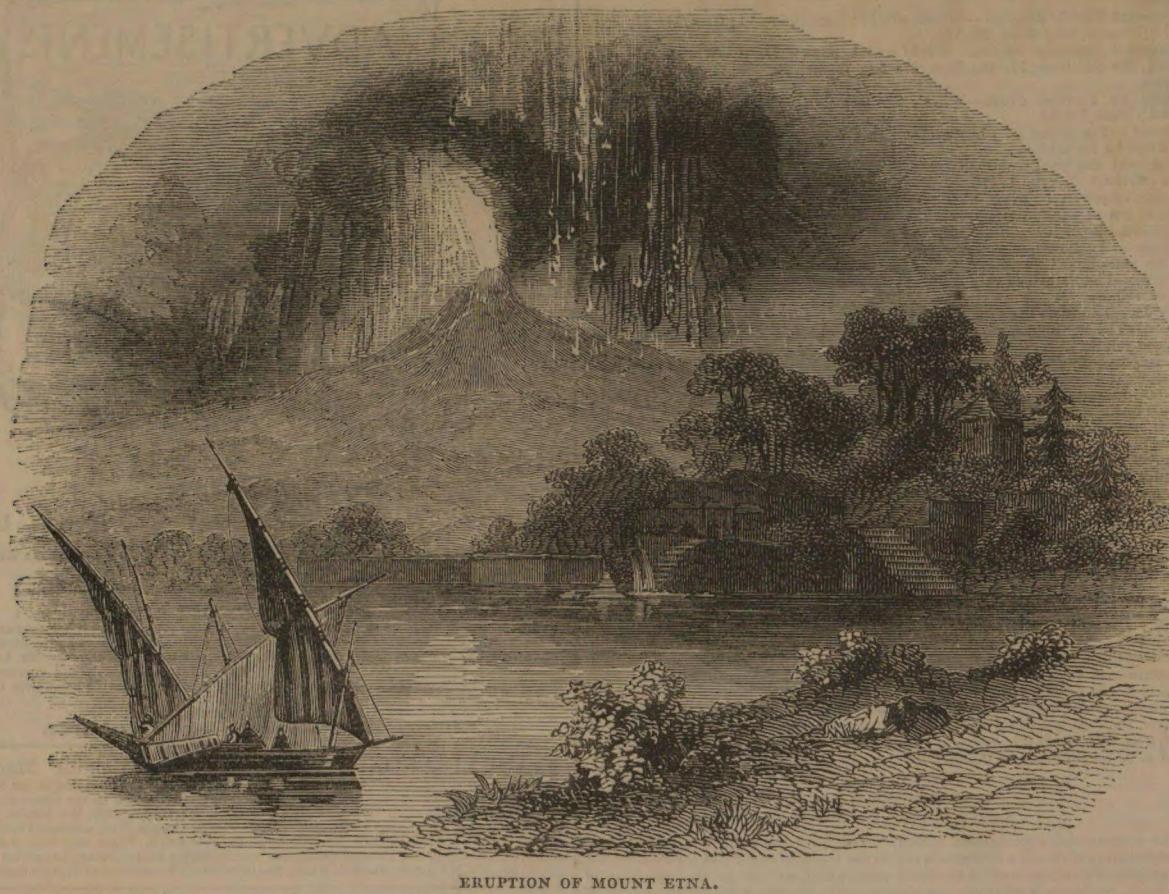
On the English Stock Exchange a good deal of business was done during the week, and for the account in Consols higher prices were quoted than they have commanded for some time previously, although at the same time considerable anxiety was expressed respecting the actual state of the quarterly revenue. When this was ascertained, however, the market became less buoyant, and a decline, but to no material extent, has since then been submitted to by those wishing to close their time speculations.

## BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock, 172s	India Stock, 262½ pm.
3 per Cent Reduced, 95½	Ditto Bonds, 53 pm.
3 per Cent Consols, 94½	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Reduced, 101½	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent, 101	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2d, 59 pm
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto £500, 59 pm
Long annuities to expire Jan. 1860,	Ditto Small, 59 pm
Oct. 1859,	Bank Stock for Account,
Jan. 1860, 12½	India Stock for Opg., Consols for Account, 94½

## SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p), 60	London and Blackwall ( p), 4½
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p), 48½	London and Birning (90 p)
Great Western (65 p), 89	Ditto Thirds (32 p),
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 64	Ditto New Shares (2 p), 25½
Ditto Fifth (4 p),	London and South Western (41 6s, 10d. p), 63
London and Brighton (50 p), 30½	



ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

The above sketch of this sublime phenomenon of nature, of which a short description was given in our last, has been forwarded to us by an amateur contributor, who was for several nights a delighted witness of this magnificent and imposing spectacle. Hundreds of persons spent whole nights in the open air, intent on admiring the sublime picture which Mount Etna presented, almost without intermission, for the eruption continued, with more or less violence, for many days. Numbers of foreigners flocked hither, some with the view of making scientific observations, and others merely to gratify their curiosity by a sight of the grand phenomenon; so that Catania, in addition to all its other attractions, combined that of numerous and select society.

All the hotels, and many private houses, were occupied by foreigners. The fields, even at this season of the year, were clothed with verdure; and the surrounding country, which is rich and highly cultivated, presented the most charming pictures, especially when lighted up by the moon or by the flames of Etna. The roaring of the crater and noise of the subterranean convulsions were audible as peals of thunder, whilst the lava advanced slowly in a wide torrent, dispersing itself in the hollows, ravines, and cliffs, formed by previous eruptions, of which history affords no record. The different lateral open-

ings of the crater were agitated with fearful violence, and they by turns vomited ashes, sand, and scoria, mixed with small quantities of liquid lava. This circumstance, combined with the peculiar nature of the locality (the declivity not being steep), checked the rapid course of the burning torrent, which appeared to be about 600 French feet in breadth, and from 20 to 22 feet in length. The mass seemed to become cool, and to coagulate. Its distance from the nearest cultivated or inhabited point might then be about six Italian miles, and it would require copious eruptions to enable the lava to reach that point. In that direction, therefore, no danger might be feared. On the evening of the 8th December a heavy rain set in, and lasted until the 11th. Every morning a beautiful effect was produced by a zone of snow encircling the upper part of the cone, and thus forming a boundary between the cultivated region, abounding in luxuriant vegetation, and the region of terror and destruction. The volcano continued to throw out columns of fire and immense masses of thick black vapour. On the 12th and 13th the lava had not made much progress in advance, which served to confirm the opinion that it was cooling, at least superficially. On the 14th some shocks of the earthquake were felt, but they were not very severe. A great number of foreigners continued to arrive and depart.

perhaps, the triumph of this sort of coiffure, which must be seen to be appreciated, is a delicious cap, called the "bonnet babot." The name alone describes it, as it is nothing more than broad pieces of blonde, relieved just above the ears by two pretty bows of velvet, fixed in the middle by a brooch of precious stones. One most beautiful one had a rosette of cherry-coloured velvet, with a large diamond in the centre of each rosette; another, more simple, was formed entirely of blonde, with a tuft of little May roses; a third had simply a bouquet of violets, whilst another was ornamented with a mass of little narrow gauze ribbons, rose-coloured and green, which fell on each side of the neck. There were, however, several more elaborate head-dresses worn by some of the most elegant women in Paris. These were chiefly of bright green shaded velvet, intermixed with little scarfs in gold thread, terminated with magnificent Arab tassels of gold and green, which fell on either side of the neck, and formed what is here called the Moorish coiffure. For out-door costume the velvet bournous, lined with ermine, and the Armenian mantle, are still the most fashionable articles, and are to be seen reproduced in satin, velvet, and cloth, with the turn-back buttoned up to the throat, and the sleeves buttoned to the wrists. At all our fashionable parties here, I should remark that nothing is more remarkable than the beautiful hand-screens which are to be seen everywhere; they are mounted with all the elegance of a fan, and adorned with painting and ornaments of extreme cost and beauty.—Adieu, mon cher Monsieur.

HENRIETTE DE B.

## FLORICULTURE.



THE SPANISH NIGELLA.

This is the only beautiful species of the genus, the flowers growing very large. There are six species of *Nigella*, but only two are usually grown in our gardens. *Nigella* was so named, by Professor Willdenow, from *niger*, black, in allusion to the colour of the seed. The treatment of this plant is that usual for hardy annuals. The first sowing should be made in the open border, if the weather is favourable, about the end of February; in doing which, remove the earth to the depth of about half an inch; scatter the seed thinly, and replace the earth in an even and neat manner. The plants from this sowing will usually bloom about the end of May; but if a succession of flowers is desired (which, in fact, constitutes the chief feature in the proper management of a flower garden), more seed should be sown about the middle of March. These plants will produce flowers six or seven weeks later than those from the first sowing. When the plants have grown about an inch and a half in height, a few of them may be transplanted, and thus afford more room for those remaining, and also produce an intermediate and after bloom, as those removed will reach perfection a fortnight later than those allowed to remain where first sown. The plants require some little attention in fastening them to sticks when they arrive at their full size, or they are liable to injury from wind. For preserving seed, it is essential that none but the ripest is gathered, which may be known, by its black colours, and that it is perfectly dry when taken off: it should be kept in small paper bags till wanted. If a sowing is made in the autumn—about the middle of September, the produce will be plants of surprising vigour, and which will bloom a fortnight earlier than those sown in the spring; but for this it is necessary to provide a warm and well-drained situation on which

to deposit the seed; under such circumstances, the plants withstand the winter without any protection.

**EXECUTION OF TWO SPANIARDS AT MONTE VIDEO.**—Two young Spaniards, members of one of the first families in Madrid, were recently executed at Monte Video for murder. The motive to the murder was of the most trivial character, but the atrocious circumstances which attended its commission put it altogether out of the power of the judge to interfere with the course of the law. It appeared that, in the course of a political discussion, Francisco Jaramillo Etchenique and Fernando Fernandez, the two culprits, had taken great offence at the remarks of Nicolas Garcia, who had been most strenuous in combating their opinions. They accordingly waylaid him, and, when he came out of the house, they, without the slightest further provocation, attacked and murdered him. They then proceeded to cut off his head, and bury his mutilated body in a neighbouring field. After the prisoners had been tried, convicted, and condemned to suffer death for their diabolical crime, great efforts were made by their friends to obtain a commutation of the sentence, but in vain; and, when the day was fixed for the execution, it was stated that some of their countrymen had resolved to prevent their lives from being taken, even by force of arms. A strong body of troops was accordingly ordered out, but no such attempt was made. When the mournful procession reached the Market-place, Jaramillo begged an orange and a cigar, which were both given to him, and he nodded coolly to those of his friends whom he recognised in the crowd. On their arrival at the scaffold, Fernandez was so weak that he could scarcely stand, even with support. Jaramillo was, however, much more firm. He would not listen to the priests, and held up his head with an air of assumed indifference, while he played with his partly smoked but now extinguished cigar. While on the scaffold he once called out to the Spaniards present to rescue him. They were then fastened each to a low bench by the negroes in attendance, but they for some time obstinately refused to allow their eyes to be bandaged. At length all being ready, they received two successive discharges of musketry of five or six pieces each, and died after much struggling, showing remarkable tenacity to life. The execution was a frightful butchery, and an evidence of the necessity of some more certain and speedy mode of taking the lives of offenders against the laws.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

**ADMIRALTY.** JAN. 9.—Corps of Royal Marines: Brevet-Major Donald Campbell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lieut.-Colonel B. Buncle, deceased; First Lieutenant J. C. G. Courtis to be Captain, vice Campbell, promoted; Second Lieutenant W. B. T. Rider to be Lieutenant, vice Courtis, promoted; Gentleman Cadet J. Buncle to be Second Lieutenant, vice Rider, promoted.

**BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.**—J. DAVISON, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, earthenware manufacturer. J. SMITH, Old Broad-street, City, stockbroker. J. SEABER, Soham, Cambridgeshire, grocer. J. B. BAYLIS, Rowington, Warwickshire, coal dealer.

**BANKRUPTCIES.**—J. P. HOWARD, Attlebridge, Norfolk, maltster. W. R. KEMP, Alfred's terrace, Holloway, grocer. F. FORD, Aldgate, draper. W. FINCH, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, miller. ELIZABETH C. KNUPPEL, Haymarket, hotel keeper. T. WHITMARSH, Tunbridge Wells, hotel keeper. T. WALKER, Haughton-le-Skerne, Durham, grocer. R. GOODENOUGH, Newton Abbott, Devonshire, woolen draper. R. R. PRESTON, Wakefield, Yorkshire, innkeeper. W. BATH, Bilston, Staffordshire, brandy merchant. W. HORNE, Stannington, Yorkshire, listing maker. G. KNOWLES, Halifax, Yorkshire, corn dealer. R. BOAG, Birkenhead, Cheshire, baker.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.**—P. M'ALISTER, Alloa, engineer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1843.

**FOREIGN-OFFICE.** JAN. 13.—A notification is given of the intention of the President of Mexico to cause a strict blockade of the ports of Sisal and Campeche, and also of such parts of the coasts of Yucatan as may be occupied by the force in revolt against the legitimate Government of the Republic. It is further stated by her Majesty's Minister at Mexico, that the port of Laguna de Terminos is not included in the said intended blockade.

**DOWNING-STREET.** JAN. 13.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry F. Seagram, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of her Majesty's Settlements on the Gambia.

**WAL-REGIMENT.** JAN. 13.—1st Life Guards: G. H. R. C. Viscount Seaham to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Lovell.

Scots Fusilier Guards: Lieut. and Capt. H. Bathurst to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice the Hon. J. C. Westraen; Ensign and Lieut. F. C. A. Stephenson to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Bathurst; II. G. Wilkinson, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant vice Stephenson.

28th Foot: Lieut. R. B. Stavely to be Lieutenant, vice W. Russell.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Second Lieut. W. Brett, to be First Lieutenant, vice Stavely.

DEPOTS.—Depot Battalion at Parkhurst Barracks: Major J. Alves to be Major.

**OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.**—Royal Artillery: First Lieut. R. Wynter to be Second Captain, vice Bassett; Second Lieut. W. J. E. Grant to be First Lieutenant, vice Wynter.

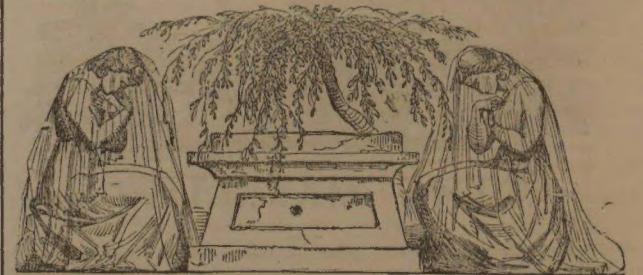
**BANKRUPTS.**—J. HENSON, Bury-Court, St. Mary-Axe, City, upholsterer. W. SMITH, and J. STICKAIS, Knightsbridge, Middlesex, cheesemongers. G. F. COBHAM and W. B. WRIGHT, Peckham, builders. S. LAW, Great Portland-street, Marylebone, upholsterer. J. WARDLE, Griffin-street, Shadwell, ship-owner. J. CASSON, Liverpool, cora-merchant. J. DICKENSON, Newport, Monmouthshire, butcher.

**PRICE OF SUGAR.**—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar for the Week ending January 10, 1843, is 3s. 2d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.



## MARRIAGES.

At St George's Church, Camberwell, J. Violet, Esq., of Bordeaux, to Susannah Maria, widow of A. Vernon Barnes, Esq., and fourth daughter of the late Abram Mann, Esq., of Clapham.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, William Harcourt Ranking, Esq., M.D., Captain of Bury St Edmunds, to Louisa Leathes, daughter of Sir John Cheetham Mortlock, one of her Majesty's Commissioners of Excise.—At Charlton, Kent, the Rev. W. Burnett, Fellow of New College, Oxford, only son of Sir W. Burnett, to Maria, daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir J. A. Gordon.—At Calne, Wilts, E. Herbert Fitzherbert, Esq., of the Inner Temple, to Ellen, daughter of the late R. Clarkson, Esq., of Taunton.—At Southampton Edward Purcell, Esq., nephew to Alderman Purcell, of Dublin, to Miss Sarah Jones, of Naseby, Northampton.—At Edinburgh, Mark Napier, Esq., advocate, to Charlotte, daughter of A. Ogilvy, Esq., Montagu-square, London, and widow of Captain Macfarlane 92nd Highlanders.



## DEATHS.

In his 48th year, in Bellina, Kilkenny, Patrick Walsh, Esq., agent to Lord Duncannon.—Captain Robert Grace, Royal Marines, aged 70.—At Quantoxoe, Bucks, Thomas Platts, labourer, in his 86th year, whose mother died four months ago, in her 100th year.—Aged 60, Henry Dudbridge, the Bristol dwarf. His height was three feet ten inches, and he was what is termed double-jointed in every limb.—At Weymouth, Edmund Chapman, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, second son of Thomas Chapman, Esq., Marshal of the Queen's Bench.



**THE PROPRIETORS** have the pleasure to announce that the FIRST VOLUME of the "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" is now ready this day, JANUARY 14.—Price ONE GUINEA, elegantly bound in cloth gilt, with the large PRINT of LONDON as a Frontispiece, and Index complete.

Also, Covers, as used with the Volume, for binding the Volumes of Subscribers.—Price Three Shillings each.

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THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, 5th January, 1843.  
Mon cher Monsieur.—Amidst the numerous gaities attendant upon the present season, and with a people so proverbially tasteful as the Parisians in every thing that regards dress, it becomes for a moment difficult, in the great variety seen at a public assemblage here, to select that which may be actually called the fashion. You must, therefore, allow me to choose at random from those which appear to me the most tasteful and recherche, and which seem to be most generally adopted by public taste. Let me then mention in the first place, a ball dress which I observed at a late splendid reunion, and which, whether on the score of taste, simplicity, or effect, was most successful. It was a simple robe of gauze over gauze, which had no other ornament than a high berthe of blonde, a single flower, and a knot of ribbons. Nothing could be more simple, nothing more elegant than this costume, which, however, had the advantage of appearing on the person of a most lovely woman. At the same party I took notice of several other novelties—amongst others, several dresses in rose-coloured or white tulle, with four garnitures of the same material, embroidered en chevrons in silver, and placed flat upon the skirt; and the effect was fully as pretty as the finest embroidered lace, the berthe was exactly similar. One of these robes, with gold embroidery and white tulle, was most superb. As a head-dress, nothing I have seen surpasses the figured satin capotes now worn; for though they are very numerous, they are by no means common. One which was worn by a lady of rank was of white figured satin, and had several heads of marabout feathers, united in one point, and fastened by a knot of white ribbon, with the ends hanging down, and terminated with a long twisted ornament. Under the passe there were placed some charming rose and straw-coloured flowers in velvet. But,